

1990

CENSUS OF
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SERIES CPH (3)

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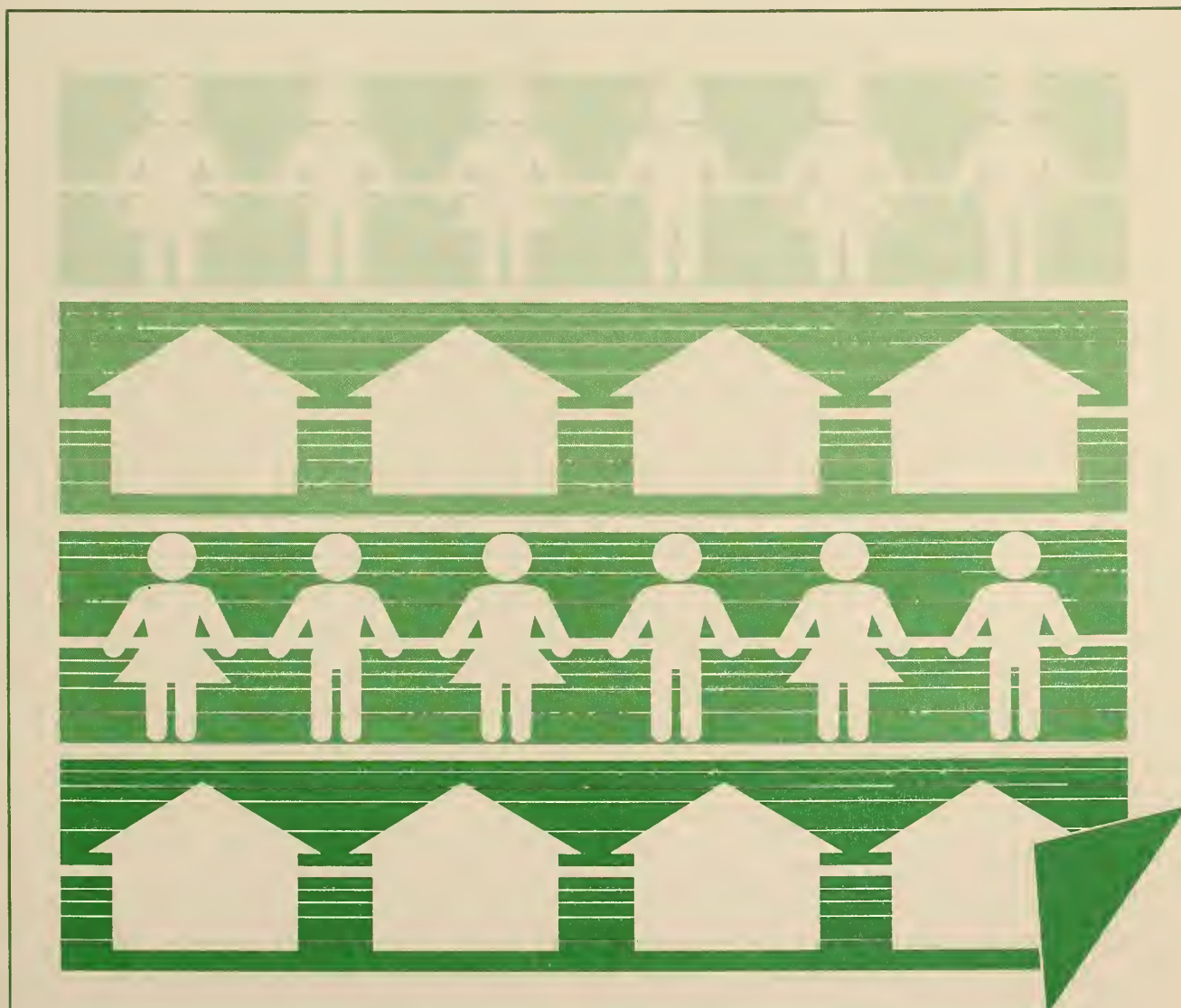
CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Sioux Falls, SD MSA

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Demographic Programs

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for Administration

Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for
Decennial Census

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaska, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Court adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
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Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
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Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	32	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the “User Notes” section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE																
Table number and title				Headnote		Column head										
Heading						Spanner										
Table 47. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990																
How total employed and unemployment including service, for holders of permanent contracts, dependent, contract																
Subthead	The Basic Division and Subdiv	Other				Total										
		1990		1990		1990		1990								
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
Stub	Data field	1990		1990		1990		1990								
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							
		Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.	Th. 2000	Est.							

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
24	Michigan			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
30	Nevada	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
31	New Hampshire	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
33	New Mexico	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
34	New York	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
35	North Carolina				Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
41	Rhode Island	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
42	South Carolina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
43	South Dakota	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
44	Tennessee	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
45	Texas		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
46	Utah	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
52	Wyoming			126	Danville, VA MSA
53	Puerto Rico	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
54	Not Assigned	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
55	Virgin Islands	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA		
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA		
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA			265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
		294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA			326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
277	Richland-Kennebec-Pasco, WA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA			339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA		
289	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	343	York, PA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
MINNEHAHA COUNTY, SD	
4.03 -----	4.02 (pt.)
	104 (pt.)
4.04 -----	4.02 (pt.)
11.03 -----	11.02 (pt.)
11.04 -----	11.02 (pt.)
18.01 -----	18 (pt.)
18.02 -----	18 (pt.)
104 -----	104 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
MINNEHAHA COUNTY, SD	
4.02 -----	4.03 (pt.)
	4.04
11.02 -----	11.03
	11.04
18 -----	18.01
	18.02
104 -----	4.03 (pt.)
	104

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Minnehaha County					
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 4.03	Tract 4.04	Tract 10	Tract 11.03	Tract 11.04
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2 095.8	2 095.8	112.3	22.9	10.0	4.5	11.1	10.5	6.2
Square miles	809.2	809.2	43.3	8.8	3.8	1.7	4.3	4.1	2.4
AGE									
All persons	123 809	123 809	99 405	3 807	3 740	5 515	5 297	5 278	7 000
Under 5 years	9 812	9 812	7 813	212	405	449	612	508	679
5 to 9 years	9 984	9 984	7 625	198	286	459	463	587	683
10 to 14 years	8 933	8 933	6 624	166	246	418	340	507	588
15 to 19 years	8 319	8 319	6 450	213	245	340	292	339	377
20 to 24 years	9 553	9 553	8 528	444	414	413	483	249	352
25 to 34 years	23 612	23 612	19 609	1 006	894	1 102	1 289	1 045	1 476
35 to 44 years	18 633	18 633	14 628	618	502	831	684	1 072	1 173
45 to 54 years	11 080	11 080	8 689	344	340	479	479	441	459
55 to 64 years	9 490	9 490	7 687	262	233	482	392	278	328
65 to 74 years	7 977	7 977	6 527	202	109	371	199	192	305
75 to 84 years	4 577	4 577	3 705	110	54	140	56	51	320
85 years and aver	1 839	1 839	1 520	32	12	31	8	9	260
3 and 4 years	4 026	4 026	3 131	95	153	190	234	200	280
16 years and over	93 471	93 471	76 203	3 211	2 767	4 113	3 816	3 588	4 962
18 years and over	90 362	90 362	73 903	3 132	2 675	3 979	3 706	3 450	4 802
21 years and over	84 855	84 855	69 204	2 929	2 485	3 765	3 509	3 300	4 625
60 years and over	19 120	19 120	15 600	470	286	767	463	381	1 045
62 years and over	17 178	17 178	14 037	418	235	672	360	334	969
Median	31.4	31.4	31.3	31.1	27.8	31.0	28.3	29.8	30.7
Female	64 241	64 241	52 072	1 319	1 993	2 911	2 612	2 714	3 843
Under 5 years	4 820	4 820	3 825	99	193	225	298	253	349
5 to 9 years	4 967	4 967	3 780	97	134	241	221	290	322
10 to 14 years	4 397	4 397	3 269	79	135	212	169	234	300
15 to 19 years	4 318	4 318	3 440	100	146	181	151	184	180
20 to 24 years	5 176	5 176	4 660	103	254	226	244	145	221
25 to 34 years	11 884	11 884	9 886	264	469	557	625	566	819
35 to 44 years	9 358	9 358	7 395	159	259	422	340	547	598
45 to 54 years	5 657	5 657	4 513	126	184	265	252	214	248
55 to 64 years	4 955	4 955	4 061	119	124	247	192	148	176
65 to 74 years	4 405	4 405	3 653	91	57	210	87	94	198
75 to 84 years	2 926	2 926	2 429	64	33	98	27	33	225
85 years and over	1 378	1 378	1 161	18	5	27	6	6	207
3 and 4 years	1 955	1 955	1 498	47	77	88	112	91	137
16 years and over	49 249	49 249	40 618	1 033	1 511	2 196	1 894	1 890	2 835
18 years and over	47 687	47 687	39 444	994	1 459	2 112	1 843	1 817	2 753
21 years and over	44 676	44 676	36 795	917	1 335	2 008	1 728	1 736	2 657
60 years and over	11 193	11 193	9 294	233	153	444	216	209	724
62 years and over	10 170	10 170	8 474	210	126	400	164	178	681
Median	32.0	32.0	32.0	31.3	27.6	31.5	28.1	29.8	31.8
Male	59 568	59 568	47 333	2 488	1 747	2 604	2 685	2 564	3 157
Median age	30.8	30.8	30.6	31.0	27.9	30.5	28.5	29.7	29.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	123 809	123 809	99 405	3 807	3 740	5 515	5 297	5 278	7 000
In households	119 404	119 404	95 244	2 635	3 700	5 489	5 297	5 278	6 668
Householder	47 681	47 681	39 354	1 104	1 509	2 179	1 969	1 751	2 485
Family householder	31 928	31 928	25 282	655	996	1 455	1 493	1 468	1 783
Nonfamily householder	15 753	15 753	14 072	449	513	724	476	283	702
Living alone	12 894	12 894	11 411	369	371	588	336	206	568
Spouse	26 604	26 604	20 618	477	760	1 224	1 193	1 327	1 482
Child	37 972	37 972	28 916	784	1 133	1 760	1 739	2 005	2 373
Other relatives	2 249	2 249	1 886	104	61	90	124	74	95
Nonrelatives	4 898	4 898	4 470	166	237	236	272	121	233
Institutionalized persons	2 737	2 737	2 493	1 161	—	15	—	—	296
Other persons in group quarters	1 668	1 668	1 668	11	40	11	—	—	36
Persons per household	2.50	2.50	2.42	2.39	2.45	2.52	2.69	3.01	2.68
Persons per family	3.09	3.09	3.03	3.08	2.96	3.11	3.05	3.32	3.22
Persons 65 years and over	14 393	14 393	11 752	344	175	542	263	252	885
In households	13 184	13 184	10 729	323	175	542	263	252	596
Householder	9 334	9 334	7 649	243	120	388	173	163	441
Nonfamily householder	4 694	4 694	3 969	136	58	217	51	49	272
Living alone	4 580	4 580	3 866	128	56	216	48	47	266
Spouse	3 266	3 266	2 594	65	45	118	71	80	127
Other relatives	416	416	337	6	6	16	14	8	20
Nonrelatives	168	168	149	9	4	20	5	1	8
Institutionalized persons	1 206	1 206	1 020	20	—	—	—	—	289
Other persons in group quarters	3	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	31 928	31 928	25 282	655	996	1 455	1 493	1 468	1 783
With own children under 18 years	16 914	16 914	13 154	328	567	790	861	924	1 150
Number of own children under 18 years	31 984	31 984	24 278	614	985	1 483	1 514	1 794	2 137
Married-couple families	26 604	26 604	20 618	477	760	1 224	1 193	1 327	1 482
With own children under 18 years	13 416	13 416	10 098	216	378	639	654	831	917
Number of own children under 18 years	26 273	26 273	19 359	429	678	1 248	1 189	1 655	1 767
Female householder, no husband present	4 209	4 209	3 732	131	204	190	201	119	253
With own children under 18 years	2 932	2 932	2 597	91	169	130	151	83	203
Number of own children under 18 years	4 830	4 830	4 211	155	278	196	244	126	324
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	45 023	45 023	36 145	2 187	1 272	1 956	1 958	1 739	2 178
Never married	12 636	12 636	10 528	870	358	518	479	328	443
Now married, except separated	27 442	27 442	21 357	733	769	1 239	1 218	1 334	1 523
Separated	447	447	391	97	8	23	17	15	15
Widowed	886	886	729	57	10	31	24	8	65
Divorced	3 612	3 612	3 140	430	127	145	220	62	132
Females 15 years and over	50 057	50 057	41 198	1 044	1 531	2 233	1 924	1 937	2 872
Never married	12 091	12 091	10 659	272	440	516	360	376	568
Now married, except separated	27 248	27 248	21 173	501	775	1 250	1 213	1 341	1 523
Separated	551	551	495	22	30	31	25	18	33
Widowed	5 465	5 465	4 634	118	78	237	88	66	477
Divorced	4 702	4 702	4 237	131	208	199	238	136	271

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Minnehoho County—Con.		Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehoho County							
	Tract 18.02	Tract 104	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	8.6	554.8	19.6	7.3	3.8	1.9	5.8	3.0	2.7	1.0
Square miles	3.3	214.2	7.6	2.8	1.5	.7	2.2	1.2	1.0	.4
AGE										
All persons	4 058	11 346	3 734	6 188	3 490	3 061	3 616	5 512	3 211	2 509
Under 5 years	468	933	211	431	272	257	397	449	251	201
5 to 9 years	474	1 189	194	366	312	247	282	459	234	148
10 to 14 years	353	1 117	158	330	237	222	239	418	224	145
15 to 19 years	255	917	206	402	225	199	238	340	176	169
20 to 24 years	194	495	442	833	257	201	411	413	232	248
25 to 34 years	1 052	1 911	984	1 359	680	604	875	1 102	663	550
35 to 44 years	711	2 047	607	713	480	458	486	831	412	347
45 to 54 years	309	1 201	337	457	283	298	303	479	258	146
55 to 64 years	148	786	257	445	304	267	219	482	309	175
65 to 74 years	70	467	199	356	237	202	103	369	268	172
75 to 84 years	22	231	107	276	160	91	51	139	137	149
85 years and over	2	52	32	220	43	15	12	31	47	59
3 and 4 years	184	418	94	156	103	115	151	190	96	86
16 years and over	2 710	7 872	3 152	4 996	2 629	2 301	2 662	4 110	2 474	1 991
18 years and over	2 592	7 471	3 078	4 878	2 527	2 211	2 574	3 976	2 418	1 942
21 years and over	2 472	7 072	2 877	4 518	2 405	2 085	2 387	3 762	2 280	1 807
60 years and over	169	1 090	461	1 073	579	439	269	764	618	474
62 years and over	129	933	412	990	527	375	220	669	541	434
Median	28.3	30.8	31.1	29.7	31.2	31.9	27.5	31.0	32.1	30.7
Female	2 067	5 567	1 287	3 365	1 771	1 565	1 934	2 909	1 664	1 376
Under 5 years	232	462	99	198	130	114	190	225	116	99
5 to 9 years	241	573	96	190	151	107	133	241	125	65
10 to 14 years	180	532	72	156	111	112	131	212	98	71
15 to 19 years	121	429	96	228	108	91	142	181	96	98
20 to 24 years	103	254	102	492	128	106	253	226	123	128
25 to 34 years	559	975	256	677	334	332	462	557	319	304
35 to 44 years	357	1 008	156	365	227	243	253	422	208	165
45 to 54 years	157	581	123	247	145	151	164	265	131	82
55 to 64 years	68	355	117	246	171	132	117	247	150	105
65 to 74 years	36	226	88	193	139	118	53	209	164	98
75 to 84 years	11	137	64	195	93	46	31	97	95	110
85 years and over	2	35	18	178	34	13	5	27	39	51
3 and 4 years	87	207	47	74	56	49	76	88	46	40
16 years and over	1 389	3 878	1 009	2 789	1 355	1 216	1 460	2 194	1 307	1 125
18 years and over	1 326	3 695	974	2 738	1 308	1 177	1 410	2 110	1 278	1 099
21 years and over	1 274	3 516	897	2 504	1 249	1 118	1 288	2 006	1 199	1 018
60 years and over	84	546	229	701	339	241	143	442	377	311
62 years and over	65	473	207	650	313	208	118	398	343	288
Median	28.3	30.9	31.5	30.5	32.7	32.5	27.3	31.5	33.4	32.3
Male	1 991	5 779	2 447	2 823	1 719	1 496	1 682	2 603	1 547	1 133
Median age	28.2	30.8	31.0	28.9	29.8	31.2	27.7	30.5	30.5	29.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 058	11 346	3 734	6 188	3 490	3 061	3 616	5 512	3 211	2 509
In households	4 058	11 297	2 562	5 931	3 490	3 061	3 576	5 486	3 179	2 492
Householder	1 284	3 739	1 075	2 749	1 419	1 179	1 460	2 177	1 404	1 234
Family householder	1 128	3 085	635	1 410	911	901	955	1 454	802	545
Nonfamily householder	156	654	440	1 339	508	278	505	723	602	689
Living alone	119	554	361	985	419	213	365	587	513	576
Spouse	1 017	2 785	460	1 014	665	716	722	1 223	599	394
Child	1 647	4 380	761	1 490	1 105	1 003	1 102	1 760	922	616
Other relatives	43	165	102	160	106	54	59	90	82	58
Nonrelatives	67	228	164	518	195	109	233	236	172	190
Institutionalized persons	—	49	1 161	242	—	—	—	15	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	11	15	—	—	40	11	32	17
Persons per household	3.16	3.02	2.38	2.16	2.46	2.60	2.45	2.52	2.26	2.02
Persons per family	3.40	3.38	3.08	2.89	3.06	2.97	2.97	3.11	3.00	2.96
Persons 65 years and over	94	750	338	852	440	308	166	539	452	380
In households	94	750	317	613	440	308	166	539	452	380
Householder	59	498	239	454	330	208	114	386	336	297
Nonfamily householder	18	192	134	252	187	81	55	216	184	200
Living alone	17	188	126	244	177	78	53	215	182	195
Spouse	28	216	63	129	93	91	42	117	94	59
Other relatives	7	26	6	23	10	6	6	16	16	19
Nonrelatives	—	10	9	7	7	3	4	20	6	5
Institutionalized persons	—	—	20	239	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 128	3 085	635	1 410	911	901	955	1 454	802	545
With own children under 18 years	768	1 857	319	685	481	454	555	790	393	293
Number of own children under 18 years	1 451	3 725	595	1 228	888	830	962	1 483	742	522
Married-couple families	1 017	2 785	460	1 014	665	716	722	1 223	599	394
With own children under 18 years	685	1 644	208	432	319	330	366	639	266	187
Number of own children under 18 years	1 313	3 351	415	813	614	613	655	1 248	542	338
Female householder, no husband present	93	215	130	310	182	150	203	190	157	122
With own children under 18 years	73	161	90	215	129	110	169	130	106	88
Number of own children under 18 years	116	287	150	358	223	196	278	196	171	140
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 349	4 107	2 151	2 240	1 290	1 103	1 218	1 955	1 177	874
Never married	267	965	855	827	418	269	345	518	373	324
Now married, except separated	1 023	2 823	716	1 046	687	724	731	1 238	620	404
Separated	6	23	96	24	19	7	8	23	11	12
Widowed	7	47	57	71	29	17	10	31	28	23
Divorced	46	249	427	272	137	86	124	145	145	111
Females 15 years and over	1 414	4 000	1 020	2 821	1 379	1 232	1 480	2 231	1 325	1 141
Never married	233	689	268	948	291	252	434	516	307	396
Now married, except separated	1 024	2 821	484	1 060	684	727	737	1 248	621	413
Separated	10	23	21	40	29	18	30	31	21	17
Widowed	35	231	116	424	199	101	73	237	188	158
Divorced	112	236	131	349	176	134	206	199	188	157

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County—Con.									
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	.9	.9	1.9	6.6	5.7	4.8	3.2	4.5	2.2	.5
Square miles	.3	.4	.7	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.7	.8	.2
AGE										
All persons	1 288	3 119	3 639	5 164	3 001	5 145	6 743	4 920	4 852	1 178
Under 5 years	48	248	294	602	171	493	647	212	335	6
5 to 9 years	28	205	271	451	131	579	657	285	303	8
10 to 14 years	24	170	186	333	115	495	564	292	238	8
15 to 19 years	77	219	167	287	142	333	361	274	243	485
20 to 24 years	258	387	339	470	598	245	337	215	312	554
25 to 34 years	260	681	820	1 265	858	1 011	1 405	541	894	28
35 to 44 years	152	434	460	662	306	1 048	1 142	611	648	18
45 to 54 years	90	215	272	467	181	424	444	626	418	19
55 to 64 years	94	212	291	369	165	273	313	681	473	23
65 to 74 years	107	174	309	198	195	186	298	679	545	19
75 to 84 years	96	127	172	52	113	49	316	384	308	7
85 years and over	54	47	58	8	26	9	259	120	135	3
3 and 4 years	9	98	106	230	49	193	270	84	134	2
16 years and over	1 184	2 461	2 861	3 713	2 560	3 492	4 792	4 083	3 926	1 155
18 years and over	1 176	2 386	2 802	3 605	2 518	3 356	4 638	3 958	3 818	1 154
21 years and over	1 062	2 192	2 658	3 411	2 375	3 209	4 467	3 828	3 674	416
60 years and over	306	460	696	444	425	371	1 024	1 562	1 233	39
62 years and over	288	420	637	349	396	325	953	1 426	1 149	32
Median	31.8	29.4	31.4	28.2	27.5	29.7	30.9	45.4	36.1	20.3
Female	718	1 608	1 941	2 562	1 668	2 647	3 716	2 676	2 641	728
Under 5 years	27	124	139	297	87	247	336	106	168	5
5 to 9 years	16	98	140	219	61	286	307	160	152	4
10 to 14 years	8	74	93	166	60	226	290	139	114	5
15 to 19 years	58	120	91	149	91	180	173	140	119	306
20 to 24 years	154	199	198	241	363	142	210	124	164	345
25 to 34 years	110	323	388	615	445	549	786	290	469	15
35 to 44 years	68	217	236	330	163	535	583	328	349	11
45 to 54 years	38	111	157	245	98	207	239	340	223	11
55 to 64 years	53	106	158	183	100	145	168	359	280	10
65 to 74 years	63	110	185	86	119	91	195	372	298	10
75 to 84 years	75	93	117	25	66	33	222	228	205	4
85 years and over	48	33	39	6	15	6	207	90	100	2
3 and 4 years	4	43	49	112	29	87	130	43	63	1
16 years and over	664	1 295	1 556	1 850	1 445	1 842	2 749	2 245	2 190	713
18 years and over	661	1 256	1 521	1 799	1 425	1 770	2 670	2 187	2 140	712
21 years and over	579	1 148	1 438	1 686	1 332	1 692	2 576	2 116	2 055	241
60 years and over	213	294	424	209	256	205	713	894	748	22
62 years and over	204	272	395	161	236	175	674	828	694	18
Median	31.8	30.6	32.7	28.0	27.4	29.8	32.0	46.5	38.6	20.3
Male	570	1 511	1 698	2 602	1 333	2 498	3 027	2 244	2 211	450
Median age	31.7	28.6	30.3	28.5	27.5	29.6	29.5	43.8	34.1	20.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 288	3 119	3 639	5 164	3 001	5 145	6 743	4 920	4 852	1 178
In households	1 250	3 076	3 632	5 164	2 939	5 145	6 411	4 646	4 737	148
Householder	897	1 537	1 643	1 921	1 587	1 705	2 403	2 104	2 048	61
Family householder	138	635	937	1 452	659	1 424	1 707	1 395	1 335	45
Nonfamily householder	759	902	706	469	928	281	696	709	713	16
Living alone	666	764	557	331	691	204	564	637	588	12
Spouse	82	451	692	1 159	488	1 285	1 414	1 225	1 147	41
Child	123	777	982	1 703	494	1 961	2 276	1 113	1 240	31
Other relatives	29	80	76	119	56	73	91	87	90	6
Nonrelatives	119	231	239	262	314	121	227	117	212	9
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	62	—	296	274	108	—
Other persons in group quarters	38	43	7	—	—	—	36	—	7	1 030
Persons per household	1.39	2.00	2.21	2.69	1.85	3.02	2.67	2.21	2.31	2.43
Persons per family	2.70	3.06	2.87	3.05	2.58	3.33	3.21	2.74	2.86	2.73
Persons 65 years and over	257	348	539	258	334	244	873	1 183	988	29
In households	257	347	539	258	330	244	584	1 030	888	29
Householder	242	278	407	170	243	158	433	702	605	18
Nonfamily householder	224	193	241	51	136	49	271	306	282	5
Living alone	222	189	231	48	135	47	265	300	273	4
Spouse	12	53	110	69	78	77	123	291	242	10
Other relatives	3	13	11	14	6	8	20	27	24	—
Nonrelatives	—	3	11	5	3	1	8	10	17	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	4	—	289	153	100	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	138	635	937	1 452	659	1 424	1 707	1 395	1 335	45
With own children under 18 years	64	341	447	844	266	903	1 108	465	569	9
Number of own children under 18 years	105	666	789	1 488	432	1 755	2 047	844	991	17
Married-couple families	82	451	692	1 159	488	1 285	1 414	1 225	1 147	41
With own children under 18 years	30	216	302	639	160	811	881	388	462	8
Number of own children under 18 years	48	457	562	1 167	261	1 617	1 686	734	832	16
Female householder, no husband present	45	148	184	197	142	119	247	133	156	2
With own children under 18 years	31	106	117	149	92	83	198	65	93	1
Number of own children under 18 years	54	174	189	240	156	126	316	93	135	1
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	521	1 184	1 319	1 898	1 124	1 690	2 092	1 860	1 769	442
Never married	278	493	404	458	472	323	428	385	433	395
Now married, except separated	101	470	714	1 184	502	1 292	1 455	1 283	1 178	44
Separated	20	25	14	15	13	7	14	14	7	—
Widowed	15	25	32	23	21	7	65	63	51	1
Divorced	107	171	155	218	116	61	130	115	100	2
Females 15 years and over	667	1 312	1 569	1 880	1 460	1 888	2 783	2 271	2 207	714
Never married	323	496	384	459	596	370	559	437	486	662
Now married, except separated	101	468	727	1 179	512	1 299	1 455	1 252	1 174	42
Separated	12	22	16	22	25	17	31	15	17	—
Widowed	130	159	243	86	113	66	475	392	340	5
Divorced	101	167	199	236	214	136	263	175	190	5

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County—Con.								Remainder of Minnehaha County	
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 4.03 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3.8	1.9	1.8	4.0	4.2	1.3	7.2	12.0	3.3	4.2
Square miles	1.5	.7	.7	1.5	1.6	.5	2.8	4.6	1.3	1.6
AGE										
All persons	6 159	3 498	2 677	5 123	4 015	1 920	5 473	170	73	124
Under 5 years	432	267	147	479	461	99	389	14	1	8
5 to 9 years	402	310	172	479	468	105	518	11	4	4
10 to 14 years	355	287	212	423	350	112	475	12	8	7
15 to 19 years	422	186	141	327	255	137	430	9	7	3
20 to 24 years	738	140	128	289	192	89	191	9	2	3
25 to 34 years	1 280	533	403	1 008	1 033	183	560	29	22	19
35 to 44 years	757	591	371	911	707	266	1 185	25	11	16
45 to 54 years	406	367	271	513	307	272	815	21	7	37
55 to 64 years	412	271	340	329	148	290	526	19	5	14
65 to 74 years	470	309	332	191	70	234	292	13	3	6
75 to 84 years	337	179	124	111	22	113	78	7	3	3
85 years and over	148	58	36	63	2	20	14	1	—	—
3 and 4 years	170	119	62	201	182	49	178	4	1	2
16 years and over	4 906	2 588	2 116	3 669	2 683	1 572	3 994	133	59	105
18 years and over	4 800	2 514	2 055	3 528	2 565	1 520	3 778	128	54	101
21 years and over	4 397	2 418	1 980	3 369	2 445	1 448	3 613	121	52	98
60 years and over	1 163	673	679	512	169	516	627	26	9	17
62 years and over	1 085	615	614	453	129	441	532	25	6	15
Median	30.4	35.4	38.3	30.7	28.3	43.6	36.8	35.3	30.2	44.0
Female	3 315	1 881	1 410	2 734	2 047	1 045	2 783	81	32	59
Under 5 years	211	125	66	241	228	51	189	7	—	3
5 to 9 years	200	154	87	236	239	58	252	3	1	1
10 to 14 years	178	161	102	223	179	56	227	5	7	4
15 to 19 years	213	97	71	165	121	69	233	4	4	4
20 to 24 years	398	69	67	176	101	46	100	5	1	1
25 to 34 years	654	287	209	542	550	98	300	15	8	7
35 to 44 years	405	322	201	484	356	151	607	10	3	6
45 to 54 years	214	180	158	262	156	153	400	13	3	20
55 to 64 years	217	152	187	168	68	150	263	9	2	7
65 to 74 years	289	174	162	108	36	134	153	6	3	4
75 to 84 years	228	114	79	83	11	66	45	4	—	2
85 years and over	108	46	21	46	2	13	14	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	82	62	29	94	86	26	81	1	—	1
16 years and over	2 702	1 419	1 135	1 993	1 376	861	2 062	66	24	51
18 years and over	2 645	1 377	1 107	1 924	1 313	834	1 945	64	20	49
21 years and over	2 428	1 330	1 073	1 844	1 261	801	1 855	61	20	47
60 years and over	734	401	364	311	84	284	341	14	4	10
62 years and over	696	369	326	281	65	250	291	14	3	8
Median	31.7	36.2	39.6	31.1	28.4	44.5	36.6	37.5	28.5	46.2
Male	2 844	1 617	1 267	2 389	1 968	875	2 690	89	41	65
Median age	29.0	34.3	36.5	30.2	28.3	42.6	37.1	34.5	32.3	37.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	6 159	3 498	2 677	5 123	4 015	1 920	5 473	170	73	124
In households	5 591	3 498	2 677	4 995	4 015	1 920	5 453	170	73	124
Householder	2 521	1 372	1 091	1 820	1 272	782	1 825	68	29	49
Family householder	1 407	967	806	1 391	1 117	606	1 598	50	20	41
Nonfamily householder	1 114	405	285	429	155	176	227	18	9	8
Living alone	924	364	249	347	118	162	200	14	6	6
Spouse	1 072	821	700	1 144	1 006	538	1 519	41	17	38
Child	1 511	1 151	770	1 817	1 632	535	1 994	47	23	31
Other relatives	132	66	56	79	39	31	62	3	2	2
Nonrelatives	355	88	60	135	66	34	53	11	2	4
Institutionalized persons	232	—	—	103	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	336	—	—	25	—	—	20	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.22	2.55	2.45	2.74	3.16	2.46	2.99	2.50	2.52	2.53
Persons per family	2.93	3.11	2.89	3.19	3.40	2.82	3.24	2.82	3.10	2.73
Persons 65 years and over	955	546	492	365	94	367	384	21	6	9
In households	820	546	492	284	94	367	384	21	6	9
Householder	587	374	328	200	59	236	232	13	4	6
Nonfamily householder	322	173	129	100	18	83	73	4	2	3
Living alone	316	166	128	98	17	80	73	4	2	3
Spouse	198	143	149	73	28	121	123	6	2	3
Other relatives	25	20	12	8	7	10	26	1	—	—
Nonrelatives	10	9	3	3	—	—	3	1	—	—
Institutionalized persons	134	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 407	967	806	1 391	1 117	606	1 598	50	20	41
With own children under 18 years	699	481	321	832	762	210	840	23	9	12
Number of own children under 18 years	1 257	955	598	1 546	1 436	386	1 676	40	19	23
Married-couple families	1 072	821	700	1 144	1 006	538	1 519	41	17	38
With own children under 18 years	478	402	251	657	679	174	796	17	8	12
Number of own children under 18 years	911	818	477	1 263	1 298	328	1 614	32	14	23
Female householder, no husband present	276	110	99	212	93	61	60	4	1	1
With own children under 18 years	192	65	67	159	73	34	32	3	1	—
Number of own children under 18 years	304	114	117	257	116	56	47	4	5	—
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 244	1 193	991	1 708	1 335	724	1 976	67	36	54
Never married	866	249	205	413	265	142	372	18	15	13
Now married, except separated	1 125	834	715	1 158	1 012	542	1 540	42	17	38
Separated	27	10	6	5	5	1	7	—	—	—
Widowed	50	27	25	27	7	10	12	2	—	—
Divorced	176	73	40	104	46	29	45	5	3	3
Females 15 years and over	2 726	1 441	1 155	2 034	1 401	880	2 115	66	24	51
Never married	889	284	195	437	231	162	367	12	4	6
Now married, except separated	1 117	840	718	1 165	1 013	544	1 551	42	17	38
Separated	39	7	11	25	10	6	13	—	1	—
Widowed	377	169	131	174	35	108	130	5	2	5
Divorced	304	141	100	233	112	60	54	7	—	2

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Minnehaha County—Con.								
	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	1.4	4.6	5.7	3.0	4.4	494.8	551.6	367.8	542.8
Square miles .....	.5	1.8	2.2	1.1	1.7	191.0	213.0	142.0	209.6
AGE									
All persons	3	133	133	257	43	6 155	2 550	3 757	11 176
Under 5 years	—	10	15	32	7	451	217	339	919
5 to 9 years	—	12	8	26	6	538	222	361	1 178
10 to 14 years	—	7	12	24	3	557	234	352	1 105
15 to 19 years	—	5	6	16	—	443	184	293	908
20 to 24 years	—	13	4	15	2	238	101	161	486
25 to 34 years	—	24	34	71	19	918	403	611	1 882
35 to 44 years	—	22	24	31	4	902	348	625	2 022
45 to 54 years	—	12	17	15	2	516	251	354	1 180
55 to 64 years	—	23	5	15	—	478	222	274	767
65 to 74 years	2	1	6	7	—	530	213	228	454
75 to 84 years	1	4	2	4	—	386	126	119	224
85 years and over	—	—	—	1	—	198	29	40	51
3 and 4 years	—	4	7	10	2	195	98	162	414
16 years and over	3	103	96	170	27	4 501	1 833	2 632	7 739
18 years and over	3	101	94	164	27	4 312	1 754	2 506	7 343
21 years and over	3	98	91	158	27	4 109	1 678	2 386	6 951
60 years and over	3	19	10	21	—	1 377	476	524	1 064
62 years and over	3	11	9	16	—	1 271	433	469	908
Median	71.8	33.2	30.4	27.9	25.9	34.3	32.8	31.6	30.8
Female	2	50	67	127	20	3 199	1 231	1 896	5 486
Under 5 years	—	1	6	13	4	234	105	174	455
5 to 9 years	—	2	4	15	2	282	115	195	570
10 to 14 years	—	3	8	10	1	276	116	176	527
15 to 19 years	—	2	4	7	—	211	76	145	425
20 to 24 years	—	3	3	11	2	125	42	79	249
25 to 34 years	—	10	17	33	9	447	193	314	960
35 to 44 years	—	10	12	15	1	455	163	300	998
45 to 54 years	—	7	7	9	1	241	117	171	568
55 to 64 years	—	9	3	8	—	266	115	138	346
65 to 74 years	1	1	3	3	—	289	107	121	220
75 to 84 years	1	2	—	3	—	233	63	60	133
85 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	140	19	23	35
3 and 4 years	—	—	4	7	1	110	44	84	206
16 years and over	2	44	48	86	13	2 353	878	1 320	3 812
18 years and over	2	44	47	83	13	2 258	846	1 250	3 631
21 years and over	2	42	44	81	13	2 167	815	1 195	3 455
60 years and over	2	7	4	11	—	807	245	277	532
62 years and over	2	3	3	7	—	746	219	246	459
Median	75.5	37.5	29.4	26.9	25.5	35.4	33.4	31.1	30.9
Male	1	83	66	130	23	2 956	1 319	1 861	5 690
Median age	71.5	30.3	32.0	28.2	26.5	33.2	32.4	32.1	30.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3	133	133	257	43	6 155	2 550	3 757	11 176
In households	3	133	133	257	43	5 960	2 550	3 757	11 127
Householder	2	48	46	82	12	2 217	900	1 271	3 671
Family householder	1	41	44	76	11	1 630	700	1 047	3 035
Nonfamily householder	1	7	2	6	1	587	200	224	636
Living alone	1	5	2	4	1	546	171	199	540
Spouse	1	34	42	68	11	1 439	654	938	2 744
Child	—	36	44	97	15	2 125	920	1 432	4 333
Other relatives	—	5	1	4	4	97	34	52	162
Nonrelatives	—	10	—	—	1	82	42	64	217
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	195	—	—	49
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	1.50	2.77	2.89	3.13	3.58	2.69	2.83	2.96	3.03
Persons per family	2.00	2.83	2.98	3.22	3.73	3.25	3.30	3.31	3.39
Persons 65 years and over	3	5	8	12	—	1 114	368	387	729
In households	3	5	8	12	—	928	368	387	729
Householder	2	3	5	8	—	661	254	257	485
Nonfamily householder	1	—	—	—	—	329	105	96	188
Living alone	1	—	—	1	—	325	102	96	184
Spouse	1	2	3	4	—	234	100	113	210
Other relatives	—	—	—	—	—	27	11	16	25
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	1	9
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	186	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1	41	44	76	11	1 630	700	1 047	3 035
With own children under 18 years	—	17	21	42	6	864	352	603	1 834
Number of own children under 18 years	—	26	39	90	15	1 802	785	1 222	3 685
Married-couple families	1	34	42	68	11	1 439	654	938	2 744
With own children under 18 years	—	15	20	36	6	742	329	523	1 627
Number of own children under 18 years	—	22	38	81	15	1 567	735	1 100	3 319
Female householder, no husband present	—	4	—	6	—	138	32	84	211
With own children under 18 years	—	2	—	5	—	88	16	65	158
Number of own children under 18 years	—	4	—	8	—	186	37	96	283
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1	60	49	86	14	2 202	982	1 354	4 040
Never married	—	21	5	15	2	526	259	305	947
Now married, except separated	1	34	42	68	11	1 485	660	948	2 781
Separated	—	2	—	1	1	16	6	6	23
Widowed	—	1	1	—	—	74	15	21	45
Divorced	—	2	1	2	—	101	42	74	244
Females 15 years and over	2	44	49	89	13	2 407	895	1 351	3 934
Never married	—	3	6	9	2	388	117	220	677
Now married, except separated	2	34	42	68	11	1 473	660	951	2 779
Separated	—	3	1	2	—	16	4	6	23
Widowed	—	2	—	2	—	399	89	106	226
Divorced	—	2	—	8	—	131	25	68	229

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Minnehaha County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Minnehaha County		Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County	
	Sioux Falls, SO MSA	Sioux Falls city (pt.)		Tract 1	Tract 1 (pt.)	
		Total				
AGE						
All persons	120 454	120 454	96 245	3 380	3 314	
Under 5 years	9 350	9 350	7 375	189	188	
5 to 9 years	9 609	9 609	7 281	176	172	
10 to 14 years	8 630	8 630	6 351	150	145	
15 to 19 years	8 024	8 024	6 182	190	185	
20 to 24 years	9 167	9 167	8 145	364	362	
25 to 34 years	22 838	22 838	18 881	853	832	
35 to 44 years	18 240	18 240	14 254	553	543	
45 to 54 years	10 892	10 892	8 508	322	315	
55 to 64 years	9 399	9 399	7 601	251	246	
65 to 74 years	7 914	7 914	6 466	193	190	
75 to 84 years	4 556	4 556	3 684	107	104	
85 years and over	1 835	1 835	1 517	32	32	
3 and 4 years	3 858	3 858	2 971	84	83	
16 years and over	91 327	91 327	74 159	2 847	2 792	
18 years and over	88 325	88 325	71 956	2 776	2 724	
21 years and over	83 020	83 020	67 452	2 605	2 555	
60 years and over	18 987	18 987	15 474	454	445	
62 years and over	17 068	17 068	13 933	406	400	
Median	31.7	31.7	31.6	31.9	31.9	
Female	62 706	62 706	50 645	1 230	1 204	
Under 5 years	4 597	4 597	3 616	90	90	
5 to 9 years	4 772	4 772	3 602	82	81	
10 to 14 years	4 249	4 249	3 138	70	66	
15 to 19 years	4 180	4 180	3 314	92	90	
20 to 24 years	5 019	5 019	4 506	93	92	
25 to 34 years	11 571	11 571	9 595	243	236	
35 to 44 years	9 183	9 183	7 230	152	149	
45 to 54 years	5 564	5 564	4 425	124	121	
55 to 64 years	4 905	4 905	4 016	115	113	
65 to 74 years	4 377	4 377	3 627	89	86	
75 to 84 years	2 914	2 914	2 417	62	62	
85 years and over	1 375	1 375	1 159	18	18	
3 and 4 years	1 871	1 871	1 421	43	43	
16 years and over	48 308	48 308	39 734	978	957	
18 years and over	46 804	46 804	38 613	943	924	
21 years and over	43 876	43 876	36 043	873	854	
60 years and over	11 127	11 127	9 235	228	224	
62 years and over	10 114	10 114	8 424	206	203	
Median	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	
Male	57 748	57 748	45 600	2 150	2 110	
Median age	31.1	31.1	30.9	31.7	31.7	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	120 454	120 454	96 245	3 380	3 314	
In households	116 492	116 492	92 518	2 485	2 419	
Householder	46 805	46 805	38 517	1 063	1 035	
Family householder	31 338	31 338	24 717	623	604	
Nonfamily householder	15 467	15 467	13 800	440	431	
Living alone	12 687	12 687	11 213	362	354	
Spouse	26 249	26 249	20 295	465	448	
Child	36 727	36 727	27 759	714	696	
Other relatives	2 088	2 088	1 732	91	89	
Nonrelatives	4 623	4 623	4 215	152	151	
Institutionalized persons	2 399	2 399	2 164	889	889	
Other persons in group quarters	1 563	1 563	1 563	6	6	
Persons per household	2.50	2.50	2.41	2.34	2.34	
Persons per family	3.09	3.09	3.02	3.04	3.04	
Persons 65 years and over	14 305	14 305	11 667	332	326	
In households	13 106	13 106	10 653	315	309	
Householder	9 280	9 280	7 596	239	235	
Nonfamily householder	4 667	4 667	3 943	135	133	
Living alone	4 554	4 554	3 841	127	125	
Spouse	3 251	3 251	2 580	64	62	
Other relatives	411	411	332	5	5	
Nonrelatives	164	164	145	7	7	
Institutionalized persons	1 197	1 197	1 012	17	17	
Other persons in group quarters	2	2	2	-	-	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	31 338	31 338	24 717	623	604	
With own children under 18 years	16 475	16 475	12 732	305	297	
Number of own children under 18 years	30 869	30 869	23 248	550	536	
Married-couple families	26 274	26 274	20 307	465	448	
With own children under 18 years	13 188	13 188	9 881	207	199	
Number of own children under 18 years	25 660	25 660	18 804	405	391	
Female householder, no husband present	3 995	3 995	3 524	114	114	
With own children under 18 years	2 754	2 754	2 425	78	78	
Number of own children under 18 years	4 405	4 405	3 812	118	118	
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	43 777	43 777	34 949	1 877	1 842	
Never married	12 024	12 024	9 939	711	697	
Now married, except separated	27 019	27 019	20 956	674	657	
Separated	403	403	348	76	75	
Widowed	866	866	709	50	50	
Divorced	3 465	3 465	2 997	366	363	
Females 15 years and over	49 088	49 088	40 289	988	967	
Never married	11 739	11 739	10 325	250	248	
Now married, except separated	26 875	26 875	20 832	486	469	
Separated	507	507	454	17	17	
Widowed	5 414	5 414	4 584	114	112	
Divorced	4 553	4 553	4 094	121	121	

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SO MSA	Minnehoho County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
AGE			
All persons -----	754	754	729
Under 5 years -----	118	118	110
5 to 9 years -----	86	86	82
10 to 14 years -----	70	70	67
15 to 19 years -----	45	45	44
20 to 24 years -----	66	66	66
25 to 34 years -----	183	183	178
35 to 44 years -----	88	88	84
45 to 54 years -----	42	42	42
55 to 64 years -----	24	24	24
65 to 74 years -----	18	18	18
75 to 84 years -----	11	11	11
85 years and over -----	3	3	3
3 and 4 years -----	52	52	48
16 years and over -----	471	471	461
18 years and over -----	453	453	444
21 years and over -----	417	417	408
60 years and over -----	41	41	41
62 years and over -----	39	39	39
Median -----	24.1	24.1	24.5
Female -----	288	288	276
Under 5 years -----	61	61	56
5 to 9 years -----	48	48	46
10 to 14 years -----	29	29	28
15 to 19 years -----	12	12	11
20 to 24 years -----	24	24	24
25 to 34 years -----	58	58	56
35 to 44 years -----	18	18	17
45 to 54 years -----	13	13	13
55 to 64 years -----	10	10	10
65 to 74 years -----	7	7	7
75 to 84 years -----	6	6	6
85 years and over -----	2	2	2
3 and 4 years -----	32	32	28
16 years and over -----	150	150	146
18 years and over -----	141	141	138
21 years and over -----	134	134	131
60 years and over -----	16	16	16
62 years and over -----	16	16	16
Median -----	17.4	17.4	18.5
Male -----	466	466	453
Median age -----	27.1	27.1	27.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons -----	754	754	729
In households -----	682	682	658
Householder -----	247	247	240
Family householder -----	151	151	148
Nonfamily householder -----	96	96	92
Living alone -----	70	70	66
Spouse -----	69	69	69
Child -----	284	284	272
Other relatives -----	30	30	29
Nonrelatives -----	52	52	48
Institutionalized persons -----	49	49	48
Other persons in group quarters -----	23	23	23
Persons per household -----	2.59	2.59	2.60
Persons per family -----	3.30	3.30	3.28
Persons 65 years and over -----	32	32	32
In households -----	30	30	30
Householder -----	23	23	23
Nonfamily householder -----	14	14	14
Living alone -----	13	13	13
Spouse -----	5	5	5
Other relatives -----	1	1	1
Nonrelatives -----	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons -----	2	2	2
Other persons in group quarters -----	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families -----	151	151	148
With own children under 18 years -----	106	106	103
Number of own children under 18 years -----	267	267	255
Married-couple families -----	107	107	104
With own children under 18 years -----	71	71	68
Number of own children under 18 years -----	152	152	145
Female householder, no husband present -----	30	30	30
With own children under 18 years -----	25	25	25
Number of own children under 18 years -----	102	102	97
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over -----	330	330	324
Never married -----	133	133	132
Now married, except separated -----	133	133	129
Separated -----	16	16	15
Widowed -----	9	9	9
Divorced -----	39	39	39
Females 15 years and over -----	150	150	146
Never married -----	44	44	43
Now married, except separated -----	67	67	67
Separated -----	7	7	7
Widowed -----	13	13	13
Divorced -----	19	19	19

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
AGE			
All persons	1 680	1 680	1 566
Under 5 years	217	217	208
5 to 9 years	188	188	168
10 to 14 years	141	141	123
15 to 19 years	160	160	148
20 to 24 years	219	219	216
25 to 34 years	381	381	351
35 to 44 years	203	203	193
45 to 54 years	89	89	84
55 to 64 years	44	44	39
65 to 74 years	28	28	27
75 to 84 years	9	9	9
85 years and over	1	1	—
3 and 4 years	73	73	72
16 years and over	1 096	1 096	1 032
18 years and over	1 035	1 035	978
21 years and over	926	926	871
60 years and over	66	66	60
62 years and over	51	51	46
Median	23.0	23.0	23.1
Female	788	788	724
Under 5 years	108	108	104
5 to 9 years	94	94	83
10 to 14 years	65	65	55
15 to 19 years	83	83	78
20 to 24 years	91	91	88
25 to 34 years	153	153	137
35 to 44 years	107	107	102
45 to 54 years	45	45	42
55 to 64 years	25	25	20
65 to 74 years	11	11	10
75 to 84 years	5	5	5
85 years and over	1	1	—
3 and 4 years	35	35	34
16 years and over	502	502	465
18 years and over	469	469	434
21 years and over	418	418	384
60 years and over	34	34	28
62 years and over	28	28	23
Median	22.5	22.5	22.4
Male	892	892	842
Median age	23.4	23.4	23.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 680	1 680	1 566
In households	1 355	1 355	1 247
Householder	406	406	383
Family householder	278	278	261
Nonfamily householder	128	128	122
Living alone	94	94	89
Spouse	125	125	101
Child	573	573	527
Other relatives	82	82	79
Nonrelatives	169	169	157
Institutionalized persons	278	278	272
Other persons in group quarters	47	47	47
Persons per household	2.92	2.92	2.90
Persons per family	3.41	3.41	3.40
Persons 65 years and over	38	38	36
In households	32	32	30
Householder	21	21	20
Nonfamily householder	9	9	8
Living alone	9	9	8
Spouse	5	5	4
Other relatives	3	3	3
Nonrelatives	3	3	3
Institutionalized persons	5	5	5
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	278	278	261
With own children under 18 years	213	213	202
Number of own children under 18 years	511	511	466
Married-couple families	97	97	85
With own children under 18 years	62	62	56
Number of own children under 18 years	182	182	158
Female householder, no husband present	157	157	152
With own children under 18 years	132	132	127
Number of own children under 18 years	272	272	251
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	613	613	585
Never married	340	340	327
Now married, except separated	148	148	134
Separated	20	20	20
Widowed	9	9	9
Divorced	96	96	95
Females 15 years and over	521	521	482
Never married	224	224	213
Now married, except separated	135	135	113
Separated	31	31	28
Widowed	26	26	25
Divorced	105	105	103

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SO MSA	Minnehaha County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
AGE			
All persons -----	714	714	677
Under 5 years -----	96	96	91
5 to 9 years -----	75	75	70
10 to 14 years -----	71	71	65
15 to 19 years -----	67	67	56
20 to 24 years -----	84	84	84
25 to 34 years -----	159	159	154
35 to 44 years -----	80	80	77
45 to 54 years -----	49	49	47
55 to 64 years -----	21	21	21
65 to 74 years -----	11	11	11
75 to 84 years -----	1	1	1
85 years and over -----	-	-	-
3 and 4 years -----	32	32	30
16 years and over -----	454	454	439
18 years and over -----	431	431	417
21 years and over -----	390	390	380
60 years and over -----	19	19	19
62 years and over -----	14	14	14
Median -----	23.0	23.0	23.5
Female -----	359	359	336
Under 5 years -----	42	42	38
5 to 9 years -----	41	41	39
10 to 14 years -----	41	41	36
15 to 19 years -----	32	32	28
20 to 24 years -----	36	36	36
25 to 34 years -----	80	80	77
35 to 44 years -----	39	39	36
45 to 54 years -----	29	29	27
55 to 64 years -----	14	14	14
65 to 74 years -----	4	4	4
75 to 84 years -----	1	1	1
85 years and over -----	-	-	-
3 and 4 years -----	14	14	12
16 years and over -----	227	227	216
18 years and over -----	213	213	203
21 years and over -----	197	197	189
60 years and over -----	10	10	10
62 years and over -----	6	6	6
Median -----	23.4	23.4	23.9
Male -----	355	355	341
Median age -----	22.8	22.8	23.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons -----	714	714	677
In households -----	679	679	642
Householder -----	168	168	164
Family householder -----	121	121	119
Nonfamily householder -----	47	47	45
Living alone -----	31	31	31
Spouse -----	140	140	133
Child -----	299	299	276
Other relatives -----	40	40	40
Nonrelatives -----	32	32	29
Institutionalized persons -----	3	3	3
Other persons in group quarters -----	32	32	32
Persons per household -----	3.38	3.38	3.38
Persons per family -----	4.11	4.11	4.11
Persons 65 years and over -----	12	12	12
In households -----	11	11	11
Householder -----	5	5	5
Nonfamily householder -----	1	1	1
Living alone -----	1	1	1
Spouse -----	5	5	5
Other relatives -----	1	1	1
Nonrelatives -----	-	-	-
Institutionalized persons -----	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters -----	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families -----	121	121	119
With own children under 18 years -----	92	92	90
Number of own children under 18 years -----	259	259	236
Married-couple families -----	100	100	99
With own children under 18 years -----	77	77	76
Number of own children under 18 years -----	235	235	212
Female householder, no husband present -----	15	15	14
With own children under 18 years -----	12	12	11
Number of own children under 18 years -----	22	22	22
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over -----	237	237	228
Never married -----	111	111	104
Now married, except seporated -----	113	113	112
Separated -----	6	6	6
Widowed -----	2	2	2
Divorced -----	5	5	4
Females 15 years and over -----	235	235	223
Never married -----	64	64	60
Now married, except separated -----	145	145	138
Separated -----	4	4	4
Widowed -----	8	8	8
Divorced -----	14	14	13

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
AGE			
All persons	648	648	565
Under 5 years	91	91	79
5 to 9 years	75	75	67
10 to 14 years	66	66	52
15 to 19 years	55	55	45
20 to 24 years	54	54	52
25 to 34 years	129	129	120
35 to 44 years	80	80	70
45 to 54 years	42	42	35
55 to 64 years	17	17	13
65 to 74 years	21	21	19
75 to 84 years	15	15	10
85 years and over	3	3	3
3 and 4 years	36	36	31
16 years and over	399	399	354
18 years and over	385	385	344
21 years and over	348	348	311
60 years and over	47	47	39
62 years and over	42	42	35
Median	23.5	23.5	23.8
Female	321	321	281
Under 5 years	34	34	31
5 to 9 years	36	36	30
10 to 14 years	32	32	25
15 to 19 years	27	27	22
20 to 24 years	32	32	31
25 to 34 years	65	65	62
35 to 44 years	42	42	35
45 to 54 years	23	23	20
55 to 64 years	4	4	4
65 to 74 years	16	16	14
75 to 84 years	9	9	6
85 years and over	1	1	1
3 and 4 years	14	14	13
16 years and over	211	211	188
18 years and over	205	205	184
21 years and over	185	185	167
60 years and over	27	27	22
62 years and over	26	26	21
Median	24.9	24.9	25.3
Male	327	327	284
Median age	20.9	20.9	21.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	648	648	565
In households	624	624	543
Householder	192	192	172
Family householder	130	130	116
Nonfamily householder	62	62	56
Living alone	50	50	45
Spouse	101	101	88
Child	263	263	221
Other relatives	20	20	15
Nonrelatives	48	48	47
Institutionalized persons	13	13	11
Other persons in group quarters	11	11	11
Persons per household	2.59	2.59	2.57
Persons per family	3.15	3.15	3.12
Persons 65 years and over	39	39	32
In households	37	37	31
Householder	27	27	23
Nonfamily householder	17	17	16
Living alone	15	15	14
Spouse	8	8	6
Other relatives	1	1	1
Nonrelatives	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons	2	2	1
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	130	130	116
With own children under 18 years	84	84	78
Number of own children under 18 years	241	241	204
Married-couple families	92	92	79
With own children under 18 years	56	56	50
Number of own children under 18 years	163	163	128
Female householder, no husband present	32	32	31
With own children under 18 years	26	26	26
Number of own children under 18 years	65	65	64
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	197	197	172
Never married	67	67	58
Now married, except separated	97	97	85
Separated	3	3	3
Widowed	3	3	3
Divorced	27	27	23
Females 15 years and over	219	219	195
Never married	63	63	58
Now married, except separated	107	107	91
Separated	9	9	8
Widowed	14	14	12
Divorced	26	26	20

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SO MSA	Minnehoho County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
AGE			
All persons	120 047	120 047	95 898
Under 5 years	9 293	9 293	7 325
5 to 9 years	9 559	9 559	7 237
10 to 14 years	8 581	8 581	6 313
15 to 19 years	7 996	7 996	6 159
20 to 24 years	9 134	9 134	8 114
25 to 34 years	22 772	22 772	18 820
35 to 44 years	18 193	18 193	14 214
45 to 54 years	10 862	10 862	8 485
55 to 64 years	9 385	9 385	7 591
65 to 74 years	7 899	7 899	6 452
75 to 84 years	4 541	4 541	3 674
85 years and over	1 832	1 832	1 514
3 and 4 years	3 831	3 831	2 948
16 years and over	91 087	91 087	73 953
18 years and over	88 092	88 092	71 755
21 years and over	82 805	82 805	67 266
60 years and over	18 948	18 948	15 442
62 years and over	17 032	17 032	13 903
Median	31.7	31.7	31.6
Female	62 499	62 499	50 466
Under 5 years	4 572	4 572	3 592
5 to 9 years	4 749	4 749	3 583
10 to 14 years	4 226	4 226	3 120
15 to 19 years	4 168	4 168	3 305
20 to 24 years	4 997	4 997	4 485
25 to 34 years	11 534	11 534	9 560
35 to 44 years	9 155	9 155	7 207
45 to 54 years	5 550	5 550	4 414
55 to 64 years	4 902	4 902	4 013
65 to 74 years	4 367	4 367	3 618
75 to 84 years	2 905	2 905	2 411
85 years and over	1 374	1 374	1 158
3 and 4 years	1 859	1 859	1 410
16 years and over	48 178	48 178	39 621
18 years and over	46 677	46 677	38 502
21 years and over	43 757	43 757	35 938
60 years and over	11 106	11 106	9 218
62 years and over	10 094	10 094	8 408
Median	32.3	32.3	32.3
Male	57 548	57 548	45 432
Median age	31.1	31.1	30.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	120 047	120 047	95 898
In households	116 095	116 095	92 181
Householder	46 686	46 686	38 414
Family householder	31 259	31 259	24 649
Nonfamily householder	15 427	15 427	13 765
Living alone	12 654	12 654	11 185
Spouse	26 177	26 177	20 234
Child	36 554	36 554	27 616
Other relatives	2 077	2 077	1 723
Nonrelatives	4 601	4 601	4 194
Institutionalized persons	2 397	2 397	2 162
Other persons in group quarters	1 555	1 555	1 555
Persons per household	2.50	2.50	2.41
Persons per family	3.09	3.09	3.02
Persons 65 years and over	14 272	14 272	11 640
In households	13 074	13 074	10 627
Householder	9 258	9 258	7 578
Nonfamily householder	4 653	4 653	3 930
Living alone	4 542	4 542	3 830
Spouse	3 243	3 243	2 574
Other relatives	410	410	331
Nonrelatives	163	163	144
Institutionalized persons	1 196	1 196	1 011
Other persons in group quarters	2	2	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	31 259	31 259	24 649
With own children under 18 years	16 427	16 427	12 689
Number of own children under 18 years	30 707	30 707	23 113
Married-couple families	26 214	26 214	20 257
With own children under 18 years	13 155	13 155	9 853
Number of own children under 18 years	25 545	25 545	18 714
Female householder, no husband present	3 979	3 979	3 509
With own children under 18 years	2 740	2 740	2 411
Number of own children under 18 years	4 366	4 366	3 774
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	43 662	43 662	34 852
Never married	11 990	11 990	9 911
Now married, except separated	26 959	26 959	20 905
Separated	402	402	347
Widowed	863	863	706
Divorced	3 448	3 448	2 983
Females 15 years and over	48 952	48 952	40 171
Never married	11 704	11 704	10 293
Now married, except separated	26 801	26 801	20 770
Separated	503	503	451
Widowed	5 405	5 405	4 577
Divorced	4 539	4 539	4 080

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA		Minnehaha County		Totals for split tracts/8MA's in Minnehaha County							
			Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 4.03	Tract 4.04	Tract 10	Tract 11.03	Tract 11.04	Tract 18.02	Tract 10.4
RACE												
All persons	123 809	99 405	123 809	99 405	3 807	3 740	5 515	5 297	5 278	7 000	4 058	11 346
White	120 454	96 245	120 454	96 245	3 380	3 579	5 411	5 160	5 221	6 873	4 006	11 239
Black	120 454	96 245	120 454	96 245	61	53	40	18	8	40	8	15
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 680	1 754	1 680	1 754	348	71	30	85	15	47	18	52
American Indian	1 675	1 562	1 675	1 562	348	71	30	85	15	47	18	51
Eskimo	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Aleut	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	714	677	714	677	11	30	24	21	29	34	24	27
Asian	673	647	673	647	10	30	24	20	28	30	24	16
Chinese	97	95	97	95	—	2	—	2	7	6	5	3
Filipino	58	52	58	52	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—
Japanese	62	61	62	61	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Asian Indian	42	41	42	41	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Korean	116	101	116	101	—	—	2	—	7	—	12	1
Vietnamese	101	101	101	101	2	13	3	3	8	9	—	10
Cambodian	52	52	52	52	—	—	15	—	2	4	6	—
Hmong	24	24	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	96	96	96	96	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	18	18	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	17	17	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	41	30	41	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	26	22	26	22	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	11
Samoa	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4
Guamanian	8	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Other race	207	188	207	188	7	7	10	13	5	6	2	13
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	123 809	99 405	123 809	99 405	3 807	3 740	5 515	5 297	5 278	7 000	4 058	11 346
Hispanic origin (of any race)	648	565	648	565	30	30	10	47	27	12	16	52
Mexican	325	295	325	295	17	20	3	36	6	12	11	22
Puerto Rican	33	32	33	32	5	1	—	—	—	—	4	1
Cuban	5	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	285	233	285	233	8	9	7	11	21	—	1	29
Not of Hispanic origin	123 161	98 840	123 161	98 840	3 777	3 710	5 505	5 250	5 251	6 988	4 042	11 294
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	123 809	99 405	123 809	99 405	3 807	3 740	5 515	5 297	5 278	7 000	4 058	11 346
White	120 454	96 245	120 454	96 245	3 380	3 579	5 411	5 160	5 221	6 873	4 006	11 239
Hispanic origin	120 454	96 245	120 454	96 245	12	21	3	28	18	10	15	36
Not of Hispanic origin	120 047	95 898	120 047	95 898	3 368	3 558	5 408	5 132	5 203	6 863	3 991	11 203
Black	120 047	754	120 047	754	61	53	40	18	8	40	8	15
Hispanic origin	15	13	15	13	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	739	716	739	716	60	53	40	16	8	40	8	15
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 680	1 566	1 680	1 566	348	71	30	85	15	47	18	52
Hispanic origin	35	34	35	34	6	2	—	4	1	1	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1 645	1 532	1 645	1 532	342	69	30	81	14	46	18	52
Asian or Pacific Islander	714	677	714	677	11	30	24	21	29	34	24	27
Hispanic origin	25	21	25	21	4	2	—	—	4	—	—	4
Not of Hispanic origin	689	656	689	656	7	28	24	21	25	34	24	23
Other race	207	188	207	188	7	7	10	13	5	6	2	13
Hispanic origin	166	150	166	150	7	5	7	13	4	1	1	1
Not of Hispanic origin	41	38	41	38	—	2	3	—	1	5	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area															Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County														
Tract 1 (pt.)		Tract 2		Tract 3		Tract 4.01		Tract 4.03 (pt.)		Tract 4.04 (pt.)		Tract 5		Tract 6		Tract 7		Tract 8		Tract 9		Tract 10 (pt.)		Tract 11.01					
RACE																													
All persons																													
White																													
Black																													
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut																													
Eskimo																													
Aleut																													
Asian or Pacific Islander																													
Asian																													
Chinese																													
Filipino																													
Japanese																													
Asian Indian																													
Korean																													
Vietnamese																													
Cambodian																													
Hmong																													
Laotian																													
Thai																													
Other Asian																													
Pacific Islander																													
Hawaiian																													
Samoan																													
Guamanian																													
Other Pacific Islander																													
Other race																													
HISPANIC ORIGIN																													
All persons																													
Hispanic origin (of any race)																													
Mexican																													
Puerto Rican																													
Cuban																													
Other Hispanic																													
Not of Hispanic origin																													
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																													
All persons																													
White																													
Hispanic origin																													
Not of Hispanic origin																													
Block																													
Hispanic origin																													
Not of Hispanic origin																													
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut																													
Hispanic origin																													
Not of Hispanic origin																													
Asian or Pacific Islander																													
Hispanic origin																													
Not of Hispanic origin																													
Other race																													
Hispanic origin																													
Not of Hispanic origin																													

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County—Can.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19.01
RACE												
All persons		5 145	6 743	4 920	4 852	1 178	6 159	3 498	2 677	5 123	4 015	1 920
White		5 088	6 616	4 832	4 762	1 137	5 864	3 454	2 636	5 020	3 972	1 909
Black		8	40	15	23	13	69	12	2	24	7	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		15	47	42	29	1	136	42	14	42	10	2
American Indian		15	47	42	29	1	136	42	14	42	10	2
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		29	34	25	24	26	79	14	22	31	24	5
Asian		28	30	23	24	26	69	14	19	28	24	5
Chinese		7	6	3	10	1	30	1	3	11	5	—
Filipino		—	—	—	2	—	7	2	—	—	—	—
Japanese		4	1	3	—	14	8	1	—	5	12	—
Asian Indian		7	—	1	1	9	3	2	5	3	—	3
Korean		8	3	8	7	1	8	7	—	2	—	—
Vietnamese		2	9	—	3	—	5	—	—	4	—	—
Cambodian		—	4	—	—	—	7	—	10	2	6	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Thai		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	7	—	1	10	—	3	3	—	1
Pacific Islander		—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		1	3	—	—	—	8	—	3	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		5	6	6	14	1	11	5	3	6	2	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		5 145	6 743	4 920	4 852	1 178	6 159	3 498	2 677	5 123	4 015	1 920
Hispanic origin (of any race)		18	12	9	30	4	61	17	14	22	16	5
Mexican		6	12	3	21	1	14	4	10	10	11	1
Puerto Rican		—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	4	—
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		12	—	—	9	3	41	10	2	11	1	4
Nat of Hispanic origin		5 127	6 731	4 911	4 822	1 174	6 098	3 481	2 663	5 101	3 999	1 915
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		5 145	6 743	4 920	4 852	1 178	6 159	3 498	2 677	5 123	4 015	1 920
White		5 088	6 616	4 832	4 762	1 137	5 864	3 454	2 636	5 020	3 972	1 909
Hispanic origin		8	40	15	23	13	69	12	2	24	7	4
Nat of Hispanic origin		5 079	6 606	4 829	4 745	1 134	5 821	3 440	2 625	5 006	3 957	1 905
Black		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		8	40	15	23	13	69	12	2	24	7	4
Nat of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		15	47	42	29	1	136	42	14	42	10	2
Hispanic origin		1	4	2	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Nat of Hispanic origin		14	46	40	29	1	130	13	14	42	10	2
Asian or Pacific Islander		29	34	25	24	26	79	14	22	31	24	5
Hispanic origin		4	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Nat of Hispanic origin		25	34	25	24	26	73	14	22	31	24	5
Other race		5	6	6	14	1	11	5	3	6	2	—
Hispanic origin		4	1	4	12	1	6	3	3	6	1	—
Nat of Hispanic origin		1	5	2	2	—	5	2	—	—	1	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Minnehaha County									
	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)
RACE	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)
All persons	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
White	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158
Black	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Asian or Pacific Islander	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Asian	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Chinese	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Filipino	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Vietnamese	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other race	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
HISPANIC ORIGIN	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
All persons	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mexican	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Not of Hispanic origin	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
All persons	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
White	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158
Black	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Hispanic origin	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Not of Hispanic origin	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Asian or Pacific Islander	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Asian	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Chinese	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Filipino	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Vietnamese	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other race	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Not of Hispanic origin	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehoho County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Minnehoho County					
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 4.03	Tract 4.04	Tract 10	Tract 11.03	Tract 11.04
All housing units.....	49 780	49 780	41 095	1 192	1 570	2 256	2 105	1 776	2 534
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	47 681	47 681	39 354	1 104	1 509	2 179	1 969	1 751	2 485
Owner-occupied housing units.....	29 690	29 690	23 003	635	755	1 361	1 646	1 370	1 490
Percent of occupied housing units.....	62.3	62.3	58.5	57.5	50.0	62.5	83.6	78.2	60.0
White.....	29 473	29 473	22 799	625	748	1 350	1 622	1 366	1 474
Black.....	70	70	66	5	2	4	6	1	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	64	64	58	4	3	2	11	—	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	64	64	63	—	2	4	5	3	5
Other race.....	19	19	17	1	—	1	2	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	81	81	65	3	2	1	7	4	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	29 413	29 413	22 753	623	746	1 350	1 617	1 362	1 472
Renter-occupied housing units.....	17 991	17 991	16 351	469	754	818	323	381	995
White.....	17 332	17 332	15 718	438	705	796	316	369	977
Black.....	177	177	174	2	12	11	1	1	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	342	342	325	25	25	9	6	4	8
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	104	104	101	—	8	2	—	5	4
Other race.....	36	36	33	4	4	—	—	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	111	111	107	3	7	—	1	5	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	17 273	17 273	15 661	437	703	796	316	368	975
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	2 099	2 099	1 741	88	61	77	136	25	49
For sale only.....	284	284	211	20	5	7	23	9	6
For rent.....	981	981	885	23	44	53	73	6	31
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	223	223	173	1	3	7	15	4	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	91	91	65	1	2	3	6	—	2
For migrant workers.....	6	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	514	514	404	43	7	7	19	6	7
Boarded up.....	26	26	21	4	—	—	1	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	565	565	543	14	11	26	3	3	20
2 rooms.....	1 897	1 897	1 788	54	64	90	31	19	112
3 rooms.....	5 150	5 150	4 790	175	234	305	82	77	217
4 rooms.....	9 953	9 953	8 822	293	355	435	592	257	559
5 rooms.....	10 116	10 116	8 375	305	379	548	858	239	453
6 rooms.....	7 160	7 160	5 516	208	197	263	269	256	336
7 rooms.....	5 691	5 691	4 279	72	133	232	127	340	335
8 or more rooms.....	9 248	9 248	6 982	71	197	357	143	585	502
Median, all housing units.....	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	6.6	5.3
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	5.6	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.1	6.6	5.6
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	6.6	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.1	5.9	5.9	5.0	7.1	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.7	4.0	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	31 134	31 134	23 882	746	564	1 357	467	1 416	1 478
1, attached.....	900	900	853	6	24	27	29	22	34
2.....	1 980	1 980	1 886	60	5	55	9	21	45
3 or 4.....	2 368	2 368	2 216	47	59	29	80	33	154
5 to 9.....	2 423	2 423	2 147	36	45	134	4	13	99
10 to 19.....	3 525	3 525	3 442	76	168	238	1	186	548
20 to 49.....	3 549	3 549	3 507	21	437	289	—	84	106
50 or more.....	563	563	563	—	—	—	—	—	54
Mobile home or trailer.....	2 977	2 977	2 333	188	256	121	1 467	—	2
Other.....	361	361	266	12	12	6	48	1	14
Occupied housing units.....	47 681	47 681	39 354	1 104	1 509	2 179	1 969	1 751	2 485
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	12 894	12 894	11 411	369	371	588	336	206	568
2 persons.....	15 589	15 589	13 035	321	541	689	698	549	716
3 persons.....	7 560	7 560	6 228	182	269	366	410	310	460
4 persons.....	7 255	7 255	5 546	132	231	330	355	444	487
5 persons.....	3 121	3 121	2 246	63	74	151	121	194	200
6 or more persons.....	1 262	1 262	888	37	23	55	49	48	54
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.20	2.20	2.13	2.07	2.21	2.23	2.43	2.89	2.44
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.47	2.47	2.43	2.14	2.45	2.65	2.48	3.35	3.22
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.69	1.69	1.65	1.96	1.94	1.52	2.19	1.89	1.71
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	46 927	46 927	38 729	1 051	1 473	2 154	1 901	1 736	2 452
1.01 to 1.50.....	565	565	448	39	21	17	63	11	26
1.51 or more.....	189	189	177	14	15	8	5	4	7
Mean.....	.45	.45	.44	.49	.47	.47	.52	.46	.48
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	23 925	23 925	19 481	478	495	1 175	386	1 283	1 342
Less than \$20,000.....	576	576	315	58	1	2	2	5	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	3 534	3 534	2 735	259	6	66	22	7	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	8 599	8 599	7 095	135	169	684	164	178	478
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	6 088	6 088	4 968	20	139	371	172	531	772
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	2 676	2 676	2 218	—	86	42	18	416	75
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1 690	1 690	1 444	—	81	9	8	141	10
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	436	436	394	1	12	1	—	9	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	169	169	158	1	1	—	—	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	72	72	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	85	85	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	58 400	58 400	59 000	34 900	67 800	56 100	60 400	77 100	63 100
Mean (dollars).....	66 300	66 300	68 000	36 400	77 500	57 600	60 900	79 800	64 400
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	17 529	17 529	16 247	468	746	813	318	378	991
Median contract rent (dollars).....	331	331	337	259	359	338	365	372	386
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	328	328	334	254	347	325	398	387	379
With meals included in rent.....	83	83	73	3	2	5	—	—	16
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	525	525	546	492	213	710	—	—	1 004
No meals included in rent.....	17 048	17 048	15 881	448	730	794	309	369	968
No cash rent.....	398	398	293	17	14	14	9	9	7

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Minnehaha County—Con.		Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County							
	Tract 18.02	Tract 104	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6
All housing units	1 296	3 855	1 159	2 884	1 503	1 208	1 518	2 254	1 487	1 343
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 284	3 739	1 075	2 749	1 419	1 179	1 460	2 177	1 404	1 234
Owner-occupied housing units	1 135	3 141	616	1 012	778	845	711	1 359	697	367
Percent of occupied housing units	88.4	84.0	57.3	36.8	54.8	71.7	48.7	62.4	49.6	29.7
White	1 127	3 133	606	1 005	756	834	704	1 348	689	364
Black	1	1	5	4	8	5	2	4	2	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	4	4	2	5	2	3	2	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	—	—	1	8	4	2	4	5	—
Other race	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	13	3	3	4	1	2	1	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 125	3 123	604	1 002	753	833	702	1 348	688	364
Renter-occupied housing units	149	598	459	1 737	641	334	749	818	707	867
White	147	583	429	1 676	597	318	700	796	674	822
Black	—	1	2	11	12	4	12	9	10	15
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	9	24	41	19	8	25	9	15	21
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	2	4	8	10	3	8	2	5	5
Other race	—	3	—	1	3	1	4	—	3	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	3	3	8	7	3	7	—	3	8
White, not of Hispanic origin	146	582	428	1 672	593	316	698	796	674	817
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	12	116	84	135	84	29	58	77	83	109
For sale only	6	34	19	14	10	8	5	7	8	5
For rent	1	28	21	69	24	14	44	53	23	64
Rented or sold, not occupied	3	13	1	18	23	—	2	7	25	13
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	5	1	3	1	—	2	3	2	5
For migrant workers	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	1	35	42	31	26	7	5	7	25	22
Boarded up	1	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	—	5	14	56	51	3	11	26	16	50
2 rooms	8	51	53	171	92	14	64	90	64	107
3 rooms	35	107	170	510	158	81	234	305	252	301
4 rooms	147	449	284	915	348	311	353	435	360	283
5 rooms	253	772	298	519	386	283	373	547	338	196
6 rooms	264	706	203	296	244	189	189	262	220	145
7 rooms	250	583	69	189	121	147	116	232	127	111
8 or more rooms	339	1 182	68	228	103	180	178	357	110	150
Median, all housing units	6.3	6.3	4.7	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.3
Median, all housing units	6.4	6.5	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.5	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.7
Median, occupied housing units	6.3	6.3	4.7	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.5	6.5	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.5	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.7	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 176	3 339	716	1 201	1 123	935	527	1 356	974	463
1, attached	10	17	6	61	21	19	17	27	8	17
2	9	25	60	173	102	29	3	55	142	187
3 or 4	11	56	47	173	63	46	59	29	110	228
5 to 9	17	111	36	179	26	23	41	134	72	214
10 to 19	47	64	76	344	50	153	168	238	71	151
20 to 49	24	—	21	543	108	—	437	289	87	69
50 or more	—	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	1	222	185	71	5	1	256	120	16	1
Other	1	21	12	23	5	2	10	6	7	13
Occupied housing units	1 284	3 739	1 075	2 749	1 419	1 179	1 460	2 177	1 404	1 234
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	119	554	361	985	419	213	365	587	513	576
2 persons	341	1 057	311	969	458	462	514	688	438	329
3 persons	287	663	179	398	236	214	267	366	191	153
4 persons	344	898	126	247	178	198	219	330	145	117
5 persons	144	402	62	92	77	68	72	151	82	42
6 or more persons	49	165	36	58	51	24	23	55	35	17
Median, occupied housing units	3.13	2.89	2.07	1.90	2.13	2.31	2.21	2.23	1.93	1.62
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.28	3.01	2.14	2.22	2.27	2.37	2.47	2.65	2.22	2.27
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.13	2.31	1.95	1.70	1.91	2.15	1.94	1.52	1.56	1.50—
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 266	3 686	1 024	2 705	1 378	1 157	1 424	2 152	1 375	1 212
1.01 to 1.50	16	47	37	36	28	17	21	17	25	12
1.51 or more	2	6	14	8	13	5	15	8	4	10
Mean .....	.49	.46	.49	.47	.51	.47	.48	.47	.46	.42
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 087	2 313	462	844	719	800	464	1 175	623	309
Less than \$20,000	2	49	56	36	74	5	1	2	36	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	5	203	254	322	287	107	6	66	274	76
\$40,000 to \$59,999	381	783	132	373	340	474	169	684	280	148
\$60,000 to \$79,999	491	722	17	93	18	199	136	371	31	64
\$80,000 to \$99,999	173	335	2	13	—	13	79	42	2	16
\$100,000 to \$149,999	34	177	—	7	—	1	65	9	—	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	34	—	—	—	1	7	1	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	65 600	62 800	34 800	42 600	36 300	52 900	65 500	56 100	40 100	50 300
Mean (dollars)	67 800	67 700	35 700	44 100	35 800	53 000	74 800	57 600	39 800	52 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	147	479	458	1 730	633	334	742	813	700	863
Median contract rent (dollars)	409	288	260	333	257	320	359	338	290	292
Mean contract rent (dollars)	400	306	255	324	248	314	345	325	293	303
With meals included in rent	—	5	3	4	2	—	2	5	10	3
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	488	492	357	138	—	213	710	322	246
No meals included in rent	145	432	438	1 707	611	329	727	794	676	853
No cash rent	2	42	17	19	20	5	13	14	14	7

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County—Con.									
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
All housing units.....	982	1 645	1 727	2 056	1 807	1 730	2 451	2 154	2 107	68
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	897	1 537	1 643	1 921	1 587	1 705	2 403	2 104	2 048	61
Owner-occupied housing units.....	25	438	868	1 607	183	1 325	1 415	1 523	1 462	50
Percent of occupied housing units.....	2.8	28.5	52.8	83.7	11.5	77.7	58.9	72.4	71.4	82.0
White.....	24	437	863	1 583	181	1 321	1 399	1 516	1 451	49
Black.....	—	1	2	6	—	1	6	2	5	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	3	11	—	—	4	3	4	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	5	1	3	5	2	1	—
Other race.....	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	1	2	7	1	2	3	—	4	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	24	436	861	1 578	181	1 319	1 397	1 516	1 448	49
Renter-occupied housing units.....	872	1 099	775	314	1 404	380	988	581	586	11
White.....	828	1 027	742	308	1 382	368	970	572	572	11
Black.....	10	27	10	8	1	6	2	3	5	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	29	37	21	5	8	4	8	3	5	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	3	1	—	6	5	4	3	5	—
Other race.....	2	5	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	11	11	6	1	3	5	3	1	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	820	1 022	738	308	1 379	367	968	572	571	11
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	85	108	84	135	220	25	48	50	59	7
For sale only.....	1	12	12	23	1	9	6	9	13	—
For rent.....	51	48	48	72	178	6	30	11	23	5
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	1	5	4	15	5	4	3	10	4	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	9	2	3	6	3	—	2	11	1	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	23	41	14	19	33	6	7	9	18	2
Boarded up.....	8	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	118	49	21	3	35	3	20	8	10	1
2 rooms.....	292	207	78	29	91	19	112	61	49	1
3 rooms.....	324	420	271	79	477	76	216	126	149	1
4 rooms.....	127	294	467	574	727	254	549	356	432	11
5 rooms.....	55	188	393	847	348	231	434	444	519	10
6 rooms.....	49	181	255	263	88	245	320	328	373	17
7 rooms.....	7	128	136	124	19	329	324	276	260	9
8 or more rooms.....	10	178	106	137	22	573	476	555	315	18
Median, all housing units.....	2.8	4.0	4.6	4.9	3.9	6.7	5.3	5.8	5.3	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.9	4.5	4.8	5.1	4.0	6.6	5.6	6.1	5.6	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.7	4.0	4.6	4.9	3.9	6.6	5.3	5.8	5.3	6.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	6.7	5.3	5.0	4.5	7.2	6.6	6.6	5.7	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	5.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	42	569	1 160	438	43	1 370	1 399	1 406	1 743	56
1, attached.....	5	8	19	29	16	22	34	123	30	—
2.....	46	208	134	9	11	21	44	42	146	3
3 or 4.....	101	363	140	80	54	33	154	22	61	—
5 to 9.....	121	340	59	4	141	13	99	119	25	6
10 to 19.....	81	146	13	1	292	186	548	277	80	2
20 to 49.....	276	—	42	—	1 078	84	106	150	—	—
50 or more.....	296	—	97	—	—	—	54	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	1	48	1 447	163	—	—	—	1	—
Other.....	14	10	15	48	9	1	13	15	21	1
Occupied housing units.....	897	1 537	1 643	1 921	1 587	1 705	2 403	2 104	2 048	61
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	666	764	557	331	691	204	564	637	588	12
2 persons.....	155	386	578	678	597	530	684	879	778	28
3 persons.....	47	168	241	399	185	299	445	268	300	9
4 persons.....	16	118	175	349	77	433	472	200	263	8
5 persons.....	9	61	63	116	32	192	188	82	85	3
6 or more persons.....	4	40	29	48	5	47	50	38	34	1
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.50—	1.51	1.96	2.43	1.67	2.90	2.43	1.97	2.06	2.16
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.50—	2.31	2.09	2.48	1.76	3.39	3.23	2.11	2.09	2.17
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50—	1.50—	1.80	2.19	1.66	1.89	1.70	1.50—	1.95	2.00
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	883	1 501	1 612	1 858	1 559	1 690	2 372	2 094	2 020	60
1.01 to 1.50.....	8	21	16	58	19	11	24	7	18	1
1.51 or more.....	6	15	15	5	9	4	7	3	10	—
Mean.....	.47	.44	.46	.52	.47	.46	.48	.36	.41	.38
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	16	374	802	364	27	1 244	1 279	1 336	1 346	49
Less than \$20,000.....	1	8	42	2	1	1	—	1	5	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	6	143	349	20	—	2	6	40	226	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	7	151	382	156	11	172	457	258	748	16
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	1	41	26	164	7	528	739	399	302	25
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1	14	3	16	7	395	71	292	47	7
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	10	—	6	1	136	6	191	15	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	6	—	—	—	9	—	62	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	49	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	1	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Median (dollars).....	45 000	43 600	40 300	60 300	62 500	76 800	63 100	78 500	51 700	66 100
Mean (dollars).....	46 200	49 300	39 700	60 700	68 200	79 900	64 100	96 500	53 600	65 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	872	1 092	770	311	1 403	377	986	577	576	10
Median contract rent (dollars).....	246	259	318	367	421	372	386	357	328	363
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	249	266	303	402	421	387	379	387	338	327
With meals included in rent.....	2	2	1	—	6	—	16	—	—	1
Median contract rent (dollars).....	188	213	237	—	483	—	1 004	—	—	163
No meals included in rent.....	863	1 072	745	304	1 390	368	963	561	550	8
No cash rent.....	7	18	24	7	7	9	7	16	26	1

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County—Con.								Remainder of Minnehaha County	
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 4.03 (pt.)
All housing units -----	2 631	1 401	1 118	1 858	1 284	796	1 854	70	33	52
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units-----	2 521	1 372	1 091	1 820	1 272	782	1 825	68	29	49
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 163	1 094	910	1 138	1 125	629	1 613	50	19	44
Percent of occupied housing units-----	46.1	79.7	83.4	62.5	88.4	80.4	88.4	73.5	65.5	89.8
White-----	1 153	1 092	906	1 122	1 117	628	1 603	48	19	44
Black-----	3	1	—	3	1	—	2	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	1	1	—	5	2	1	3	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	6	—	1	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Other race-----	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	6	2	6	4	2	1	5	2	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	1 148	1 090	903	1 121	1 115	627	1 598	48	19	44
Renter-occupied housing units-----	1 358	278	181	682	147	153	212	18	10	5
White-----	1 294	269	178	660	147	152	210	16	9	5
Black-----	17	2	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	29	3	1	10	—	—	—	2	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	14	4	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other race-----	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	18	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	1 284	269	177	657	146	152	210	16	9	5
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units-----	110	29	27	38	12	14	29	2	4	3
For sale only-----	11	7	5	4	6	—	16	—	1	—
For rent-----	51	10	6	25	1	5	3	—	2	—
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	12	3	6	5	3	2	2	—	—	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	6	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	30	9	9	4	1	6	6	2	1	2
Boarded up-----	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room-----	39	1	1	6	—	—	1	—	—	—
2 rooms-----	113	15	9	32	8	7	5	5	1	—
3 rooms-----	360	70	35	95	34	14	31	1	5	—
4 rooms-----	676	147	197	351	146	98	112	11	9	2
5 rooms-----	512	205	264	451	250	140	123	25	7	6
6 rooms-----	405	242	214	234	262	117	161	14	5	8
7 rooms-----	227	231	174	245	249	129	295	5	3	17
8 or more rooms-----	299	490	224	444	335	291	1 126	9	3	19
Median, all housing units-----	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.7	8.1	5.2	4.7	7.1
Median, all housing units-----	5.1	6.7	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.7	7.9	5.4	5.1	7.4
Median, occupied housing units-----	4.8	6.6	5.8	5.5	6.3	6.7	8.1	5.2	4.9	7.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.9	7.0	6.0	6.9	6.5	7.2	8.3	5.4	5.3	7.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.8	6.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached-----	1 571	1 173	1 024	1 152	1 164	625	1 595	57	30	37
1, attached-----	31	19	17	187	9	47	80	—	—	7
2-----	201	92	31	70	9	59	9	—	—	2
3 or 4-----	226	46	10	127	11	16	17	—	—	—
5 to 9-----	259	40	21	63	17	5	90	—	—	4
10 to 19-----	256	24	10	188	47	18	22	—	—	—
20 to 49-----	69	—	—	63	24	24	37	—	—	—
50 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	13	3	—
Other-----	18	7	5	7	1	—	2	—	—	2
Occupied housing units-----	2 521	1 372	1 091	1 820	1 272	782	1 825	68	29	49
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	924	364	249	347	118	162	200	14	8	6
2 persons-----	800	445	428	569	338	334	634	25	10	27
3 persons-----	363	197	199	346	287	121	334	16	3	2
4 persons-----	275	244	132	370	339	114	392	9	6	12
5 persons-----	105	79	57	148	142	38	197	3	1	2
6 or more persons-----	54	43	26	40	48	13	68	1	—	—
Median, occupied housing units-----	1.92	2.22	2.19	2.49	3.13	2.19	2.74	2.30	2.15	2.19
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.17	2.32	2.24	3.00	3.27	2.26	2.98	2.31	2.08	2.17
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.64	1.70	1.87	1.96	2.11	1.75	1.58	2.25	2.25	2.33
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less-----	2 486	1 368	1 083	1 798	1 255	778	1 819	66	27	49
1.01 to 1.50-----	22	3	5	16	15	3	6	2	2	—
1.51 or more-----	13	—	3	6	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mean-----	.44	.38	.41	.46	.49	.36	.38	.46	.48	.34
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	1 072	1 018	855	1 065	1 079	580	1 542	37	16	31
Less than \$20,000-----	21	3	13	1	2	—	1	1	2	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	268	46	63	47	5	6	14	16	3	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	626	278	408	387	379	120	23	14	3	3
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	138	356	315	176	488	191	129	14	3	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	15	164	49	217	170	126	455	2	2	7
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	4	115	7	191	34	87	554	2	—	16
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	—	34	—	31	1	30	209	1	—	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	—	16	—	6	—	11	72	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	—	2	—	5	—	4	35	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more-----	—	4	—	4	—	5	50	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	47 300	69 000	57 400	73 000	65 600	77 500	111 700	60 500	47 500	113 800
Mean (dollars)-----	47 600	79 100	57 700	80 600	67 800	91 200	131 600	66 800	57 700	118 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	1 346	276	178	678	145	153	211	13	10	4
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	323	340	363	399	409	413	504	194	233	875
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	319	373	359	385	402	439	542	233	240	813
With meals included in rent-----	3	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	312	375	—	627	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent-----	1 331	268	170	653	143	144	202	11	10	3
No cash rent-----	12	6	8	14	2	9	9	2	—	1

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Minnehoho County—Con.								
	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2	49	46	83	12	2 327	959	1 337	3 785
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	2	48	46	82	12	2 217	900	1 271	3 671
Owner-occupied housing units	2	39	45	75	10	1 654	703	1 005	3 091
Percent of occupied housing units	100.0	81.3	97.8	91.5	83.2	74.6	78.1	79.1	84.2
White	2	39	45	75	10	1 653	699	1 003	3 085
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	2	39	43	75	10	1 653	697	1 003	3 075
Renter-occupied housing units	—	9	1	7	2	563	197	266	580
White	—	8	1	7	—	555	197	265	567
Black	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	—	—	2	5	—	1	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	—	8	1	7	—	554	197	265	566
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	—	1	—	1	—	110	59	66	114
For sale only	—	—	—	—	—	17	11	10	34
For rent	—	1	—	1	—	32	20	12	28
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	—	—	—	—	17	3	16	13
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	10	5
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Other vacant	—	—	—	—	—	37	19	18	33
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
ROOMS									
1 room	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	5	5
2 rooms	—	2	—	—	—	45	6	9	46
3 rooms	—	3	1	1	1	163	31	49	106
4 rooms	—	18	3	10	1	310	134	206	438
5 rooms	1	11	8	19	3	448	211	280	747
6 rooms	1	6	11	16	2	434	184	285	692
7 rooms	—	3	11	11	1	402	167	219	578
8 or more rooms	—	6	12	26	4	514	225	284	1 173
Median, all housing units	5.5	4.6	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.3
Mean, all housing units	5.5	5.1	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.5
Median, occupied housing units	5.5	4.7	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	4.8	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	4.3	7.0	7.0	4.0	4.4	5.7	4.9	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1	29	46	79	12	1 827	805	1 104	3 282
1, attached	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	6	17
2	—	—	—	1	—	55	—	11	25
3 or 4	—	—	—	—	—	64	5	27	56
5 to 9	—	—	—	—	—	91	21	49	111
10 to 19	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	64
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	1	20	—	2	—	167	108	134	209
Other	—	—	—	1	—	52	13	6	21
Occupied housing units	2	48	46	82	12	2 217	900	1 271	3 671
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	1	5	2	4	1	546	171	199	540
2 persons	1	20	19	32	3	680	323	407	1 032
3 persons	—	11	11	15	—	320	121	202	647
4 persons	—	6	11	15	5	368	130	267	889
5 persons	—	5	2	12	2	215	103	134	399
6 or more persons	—	1	1	4	1	88	52	62	164
Median, occupied housing units	1.50	2.45	2.68	2.83	3.90	2.33	2.36	2.65	2.91
Median, owner-occupied housing units	1.50	2.47	2.64	2.89	3.83	2.46	2.35	2.79	3.02
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	2.38	5.00	2.33	4.00	1.74	2.42	2.27	2.31
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	2	43	46	80	11	2 184	883	1 253	3 620
1.01 to 1.50	—	5	—	2	1	30	16	16	45
1.51 or more	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	6
Mean .....	.27	.54	.45	.48	.54	.44	.45	.48	.46
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	22	39	63	8	1 092	283	614	2 276
Less than \$20,000	—	—	1	—	—	96	47	67	48
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	2	3	—	—	317	137	133	202
\$40,000 to \$59,999	—	8	6	21	2	400	63	234	767
\$60,000 to \$79,999	—	8	3	33	3	205	28	126	708
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	2	21	4	3	52	4	30	333
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	2	5	4	—	18	4	22	175
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	33
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	7
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Median (dollars)	—	61 700	84 600	63 300	72 500	45 900	32 900	50 200	62 800
Mean (dollars)	—	64 100	78 500	69 800	74 700	48 100	37 000	50 600	67 700
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	7	1	5	2	476	112	199	466
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	188	538	363	287	211	174	258	291
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	170	537	370	287	218	181	255	308
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	5
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	203	—	487	488
No meals included in rent	—	5	1	5	2	437	97	186	421
No cash rent	—	2	—	—	—	35	15	12	40

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA		Minnehaha County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Minnehaha County		Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County	
	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 1	Tract 1 (pt.)		
Occupied housing units -----	46 805	46 805	38 517	1 063	1 035			
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	29 473	29 473	22 799	625	606			
Percent of occupied housing units -----	63.0	63.0	59.2	58.8	58.6			
Renter-occupied housing units -----	17 332	17 332	15 718	438	429			
Percent of occupied housing units -----	37.0	37.0	40.8	41.2	41.4			
ROOMS								
1 room -----	476	476	456	12	12			
2 rooms -----	1 672	1 672	1 579	44	43			
3 rooms -----	4 575	4 575	4 260	153	149			
4 rooms -----	9 144	9 144	7 856	259	252			
5 rooms -----	9 504	9 504	7 856	272	266			
6 rooms -----	6 860	6 860	5 282	187	183			
7 rooms -----	5 523	5 523	4 160	68	65			
8 or more rooms -----	9 051	9 051	6 832	68	65			
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.7			
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.1	5.1			
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0			
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached -----	30 006	30 006	23 015	677	650			
1, attached -----	850	850	807	6	6			
2 -----	1 738	1 738	1 655	45	45			
3 or 4 -----	2 093	2 093	1 953	41	41			
5 to 9 -----	2 185	2 185	1 922	31	31			
10 to 19 -----	3 232	3 232	3 155	66	66			
20 to 49 -----	3 175	3 175	3 133	21	21			
50 or more -----	519	519	519	—	—			
Mobile home or trailer -----	2 748	2 748	2 167	167	166			
Other -----	259	259	191	9	9			
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person -----	12 687	12 687	11 213	362	354			
2 persons -----	15 367	15 367	12 824	312	302			
3 persons -----	7 398	7 398	6 068	176	173			
4 persons -----	7 121	7 121	5 421	125	119			
5 persons -----	3 036	3 036	2 167	58	57			
6 or more persons -----	1 196	1 196	824	30	30			
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.20	2.20	2.13	2.04	2.04			
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.47	2.47	2.42	2.13	2.13			
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.67	1.67	1.63	1.90	1.89			
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less -----	46 170	46 170	38 006	1 019	992			
1.01 to 1.50 -----	500	500	388	33	32			
1.51 or more -----	135	135	123	11	11			
Mean -----	.44	.44	.44	.48	.48			
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	23 759	23 759	19 324	469	453			
Less than \$20,000 -----	570	570	311	58	56			
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	3 498	3 498	2 701	252	247			
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	8 529	8 529	7 028	133	130			
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	6 059	6 059	4 939	20	17			
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	2 665	2 665	2 207	4	2			
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 681	1 681	1 437	—	—			
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	433	433	391	1	1			
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	169	169	158	1	—			
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	72	72	70	—	—			
\$300,000 or more -----	83	83	82	—	—			
Median (dollars) -----	58 400	58 400	59 000	34 900	34 800			
Mean (dollars) -----	66 300	66 300	68 000	36 500	35 700			
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	16 875	16 875	15 618	437	428			
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	332	332	338	259	260			
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	330	330	335	255	256			
With meals included in rent -----	76	76	66	2	2			
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	550	550	577	594	594			
No meals included in rent -----	16 412	16 412	15 270	420	411			
No cash rent -----	387	387	282	15	15			

Table 11. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Minnehaha County	
	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
Occupied housing units	247	247
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	70	66
Percent of occupied housing units	28.3	27.5
Renter-occupied housing units	177	181
Percent of occupied housing units	71.7	72.5
ROOMS		
1 room	10	10
2 rooms	24	24
3 rooms	35	34
4 rooms	83	82
5 rooms	38	38
6 rooms	25	23
7 rooms	17	16
8 or more rooms	15	13
Median, occupied housing units	4.2	4.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.8	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	86	81
1, attached	10	10
2	23	23
3 or 4	30	28
5 to 9	29	29
10 to 19	29	29
20 to 49	22	22
50 or more	4	4
Mobile home or trailer	10	10
Other	4	4
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	70	66
2 persons	63	63
3 persons	48	48
4 persons	40	38
5 persons	20	19
6 or more persons	6	6
Median, occupied housing units	2.35	2.36
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.00	3.00
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.16	2.17
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	232	225
1.01 to 1.50	7	7
1.51 or more	8	8
Median	.63	.63
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	54	52
Less than \$20,000	2	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	16	16
\$40,000 to \$59,999	26	26
\$60,000 to \$79,999	6	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	47,100	47,100
Median (dollars)	48,400	47,800
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	175	172
Median contract rent (dollars)	319	320
Mean contract rent (dollars)	309	309
With meals included in rent	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—
No meals included in rent	173	170
No cash rent	2	2

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA		Minnehaha County	
	Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)	Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	406	383	406	383
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	64	58	64	58
Percent of occupied housing units -----	15.8	15.1	15.8	15.1
Renter-occupied housing units -----	342	325	342	325
Percent of occupied housing units -----	84.2	84.9	84.2	84.9
ROOMS				
1 room -----	21	21	21	21
2 rooms -----	36	34	36	34
3 rooms -----	71	70	71	70
4 rooms -----	111	106	111	106
5 rooms -----	75	68	75	68
6 rooms -----	42	37	42	37
7 rooms -----	25	24	25	24
8 or more rooms -----	25	23	25	23
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	119	106	119	106
1, attached -----	11	11	11	11
2, detached -----	54	52	54	52
2, attached -----	64	64	64	64
3 or 4 -----	46	43	46	43
5 or 6 -----	41	40	41	40
7 to 9 -----	33	33	33	33
10 to 19 -----	33	33	33	33
20 to 49 -----	5	5	5	5
50 or more -----	28	24	28	24
Mobile home or trailer -----	5	5	5	5
Other -----	5	5	5	5
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	94	89	94	89
2 persons -----	103	98	103	98
3 persons -----	78	77	78	77
4 persons -----	59	52	59	52
5 persons -----	37	34	37	34
6 or more persons -----	35	33	35	33
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.58	2.56	2.58	2.56
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.00	3.03	3.00	3.03
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.47	2.45	2.47	2.45
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	349	331	349	331
1.01 to 1.50 -----	35	30	35	30
1.51 or more -----	22	22	22	22
Mean -----	.76	.75	.76	.75
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	44	40	44	40
Less than \$20,000 -----	4	3	4	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	12	10	12	10
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	17	16	17	16
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	8	8	8	8
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	3	3	3	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	3	3	3	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	3	3	3	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	3	3	3	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	3	3	3	3
\$300,000 or more -----	3	3	3	3
Median (dollars) -----	47,500	48,300	47,500	48,300
Mean (dollars) -----	48,600	50,100	48,600	50,100
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	339	323	339	323
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	285	288	285	288
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	275	276	275	276
With meals included in rent -----	4	4	4	4
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	263	263	263	263
No meals included in rent -----	328	312	328	312
No cash rent -----	7	7	7	7

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Mimehaha County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	168	168	164
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units-----	64	64	63
Percent of occupied housing units-----	38.1	38.1	38.4
Renter-occupied housing units-----	104	104	101
Percent of occupied housing units-----	61.9	61.9	61.6
ROOMS			
1 room-----	14	14	14
2 rooms-----	19	19	17
3 rooms-----	30	30	29
4 rooms-----	36	36	36
5 rooms-----	32	32	32
6 rooms-----	11	11	10
7 rooms-----	10	10	10
8 or more rooms-----	16	16	16
Median, occupied housing units-----	4.1	4.1	4.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.4	5.4	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	3.3	3.3	3.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached-----	76	76	75
2, detached-----	2	2	2
3 or 4-----	8	8	8
5 to 9-----	20	20	20
10 to 19-----	8	8	7
20 to 49-----	25	25	25
50 or more-----	17	17	17
Mobile home or trailer-----	1	1	1
Other-----	3	3	3
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person-----	31	31	31
2 persons-----	40	40	38
3 persons-----	24	24	23
4 persons-----	28	28	28
5 persons-----	21	21	20
6 or more persons-----	24	24	24
Median, occupied housing units-----	3.04	3.04	3.07
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	4.42	4.42	4.38
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.37	2.37	2.38
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less-----	126	126	122
1.01 to 1.50-----	22	22	22
1.51 or more-----	20	20	20
Mean-----	.94	.94	.90
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	56	56	55
Less than \$20,000-----	6	6	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	23	23	22
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	13	13	13
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	4	4	4
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	5	5	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	3	3	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	3	3	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	1	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	2	2	2
\$300,000 or more-----	2	2	2
Median (dollars)-----	58 800	58 800	59 400
Mean (dollars)-----	80 800	80 800	81 300
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	104	104	101
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	325	325	328
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	322	322	330
With meals included-----	3	3	3
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	254	254	254
No meals included in rent-----	99	99	96
No cash rent-----	2	2	2

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	192	192	172
TENURE -----			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	81	81	65
Percent of occupied housing units -----	42.2	42.2	37.8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	111	111	107
Percent of occupied housing units -----	57.8	57.8	62.2
ROOMS -----			
1 room -----	8	8	8
2 rooms -----	17	17	17
3 rooms -----	24	24	24
4 rooms -----	42	42	40
5 rooms -----	35	35	30
6 rooms -----	23	23	19
7 rooms -----	17	17	13
8 or more rooms -----	26	26	21
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.6	4.6	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.3	6.3	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.9	3.9	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE -----			
1. detached -----	93	93	75
1. attached -----	4	4	4
2. -----	15	15	15
3 or 4 -----	11	11	11
5 to 9 -----	14	14	14
10 to 19 -----	16	16	16
20 to 49 -----	14	14	14
50 or more -----	4	4	4
Mobile home or trailer -----	18	18	16
Other -----	3	3	3
PERSONS IN UNIT -----			
1 person -----	50	50	45
2 persons -----	61	61	54
3 persons -----	31	31	29
4 persons -----	26	26	24
5 persons -----	18	18	16
6 or more persons -----	6	6	4
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.25	2.25	2.26
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.42	2.42	2.48
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.10	2.10	2.08
PERSONS PER ROOM -----			
1.00 or less -----	178	178	159
1.01 to 1.50 -----	7	7	6
1.51 or more -----	7	7	7
Mean -----	.65	.65	.66
VALUE -----			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	57	57	46
Less than \$20,000 -----	1	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	11	11	9
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	20	20	16
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	7	7	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	8	8	7
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	7	7	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	3	3	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	3	3	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	3	3	2
\$300,000 or more -----	3	3	2
Median (dollars) -----	57 100	57 100	57 500
Mean (dollars) -----	70 700	70 700	69 000
CONTRACT RENT -----			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	109	109	105
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	305	305	308
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	302	302	303
With meals included in rent -----	2	2	2
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	412	412	412
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	105	105	101
No meals included in rent -----	2	2	2
No cash rent -----	2	2	2

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Minnepah County	
	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
Occupied housing units	46 686	38 414
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	29 413	22 753
Percent of occupied housing units	63.0	59.2
Renter-occupied housing units	17 273	15 661
Percent of occupied housing units	37.0	40.8
ROOMS		
1 room	471	451
2 rooms	1 664	1 571
3 rooms	4 565	4 250
4 rooms	9 116	8 046
5 rooms	9 485	7 839
6 rooms	6 844	5 270
7 rooms	5 511	4 151
8 or more rooms	9 030	6 816
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	6.2	6.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.0	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	29 941	22 966
1, attached	848	805
2	1 731	1 648
3 or 4	2 087	1 947
5 to 9	2 178	2 915
10 to 19	3 223	3 146
20 to 49	3 166	3 124
50 or more	51	515
Mobile home or trailer	2 739	2 138
Other	258	190
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	12 654	11 185
2 persons	15 328	12 789
3 persons	7 382	6 054
4 persons	7 103	5 405
5 persons	3 027	2 159
6 or more persons	1 192	822
Median, occupied housing units	2.20	2.13
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.47	2.42
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.66	1.63
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	46 055	37 906
1.01 to 1.50	498	387
1.51 or more	133	121
Mean .....	.44	.44
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	23 716	19 290
Less than \$20,000	569	310
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3 491	2 696
\$40,000 to \$59,999	8 513	7 015
\$60,000 to \$79,999	6 054	4 935
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2 658	2 201
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 677	1 434
\$150,000 to \$199,999	433	391
\$200,000 to \$249,999	166	156
\$250,000 to \$299,999	72	70
\$300,000 or more	83	82
Median (dollars)	58 400	59 000
Mean (dollars)	66 300	68 000
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	16 817	15 562
Median contract rent (dollars)	332	338
Mean contract rent (dollars)	330	335
With meals included in rent	74	64
Mean contract rent (dollars)	554	582
No meals included in rent	16 357	15 217
No cash rent	386	281

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA		Minnehaha County		Totals for split tracts/8MA's in Minnehaha County							
	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)		Tract 1	Tract 4.03	Tract 4.04	Tract 10	Tract 11.03	Tract 11.04	Tract 18.02	Tract 104
ANCESTRY												
All persons -----	123 809	123 809	99 405		3 808	3 753	5 518	5 324	5 272	6 924	4 052	11 359
Ancestry specified -----	116 577	116 577	93 204		2 980	3 520	5 153	5 024	5 038	6 564	3 900	11 013
Single ancestry -----	61 573	61 573	49 566		1 690	2 086	2 725	2 676	2 502	3 252	2 164	5 722
Multiple ancestry -----	55 004	55 004	43 638		1 290	1 434	2 428	2 348	2 536	3 312	1 736	5 291
Ancestry unclassified or not reported -----	7 232	7 232	6 201		828	233	365	300	234	360	152	346
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported -----	247 618	247 618	198 810		7 616	7 506	11 036	10 648	10 544	13 848	8 104	22 718
Arab -----	528	520	511		15	81	18	—	59	8	6	9
Austrian -----	208	208	176		8	—	—	—	—	30	—	7
Belgian -----	416	416	305		5	20	8	22	42	30	16	—
Canadian -----	87	87	87		—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Czech -----	1 835	1 835	1 536		12	51	51	75	65	132	28	139
Danish -----	5 511	5 511	4 380		177	116	260	174	335	292	126	529
Dutch -----	9 718	9 718	7 115		138	409	492	415	388	573	334	1 328
English -----	12 355	12 355	10 417		241	250	780	531	621	696	295	1 001
Finnish -----	265	265	220		—	—	7	6	6	8	17	35
French (except Basque) -----	4 333	4 333	3 641		116	164	178	207	175	327	81	262
French Canadian -----	645	645	562		21	—	120	19	37	17	—	51
German -----	66 316	66 316	52 539		1 678	2 118	2 953	3 013	2 953	3 757	2 610	6 426
Greek -----	187	187	155		—	—	—	—	—	22	—	32
Hungarian -----	216	216	182		11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Irish -----	17 659	17 659	14 588		539	499	810	872	812	833	26	1 308
Italian -----	1 190	1 190	1 004		—	51	54	91	26	49	46	110
Lithuanian -----	34	34	26		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Norwegian -----	25 599	25 599	19 472		544	456	950	890	1 266	1 497	646	2 683
Polish -----	1 607	1 607	1 267		9	33	63	29	51	211	41	190
Portuguese -----	63	63	55		—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Romanian -----	60	60	49		—	7	—	—	8	—	—	11
Russian -----	824	824	732		66	20	24	20	18	19	—	68
Scotch-Irish -----	1 813	1 813	1 567		30	33	101	128	61	130	75	115
Scottish -----	1 548	1 548	1 357		19	68	62	35	76	77	11	96
Slovak -----	283	283	210		—	—	—	13	5	11	7	19
Subsaharan African -----	231	231	223		8	—	14	—	—	—	—	3
Swedish -----	7 664	7 664	5 568		167	186	306	313	237	414	200	1 113
Swiss -----	509	509	465		8	6	15	16	19	41	7	26
Ukrainian -----	74	74	57		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
United States or American -----	2 117	2 117	1 713		102	61	46	111	19	15	—	233
Welsh -----	660	660	574		—	20	23	21	75	241	81	20
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) -----	24	24	22		—	—	—	8	42	67	24	20
Yugoslavian -----	27	27	7		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries -----	80 314	80 314	66 006		3 639	2 761	3 631	3 510	3 032	4 252	2 642	6 475
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic) -----	4	4	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American -----	33	33	33		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican -----	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan -----	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran -----	26	26	26		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan -----	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian -----	7	7	7		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran -----	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified -----	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American -----	67	67	67		—	24	—	—	—	—	6	—
Argentinean -----	7	7	7		—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean -----	54	54	54		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian -----	6	6	6		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian -----	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian -----	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan -----	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American -----	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11.01
ANCESTRY													
All persons	3 734	6 188	3 490	3 061	3 616	5 512	3 211	2 545	1 252	3 119	3 639	5 164	3 001
Ancestry specified	2 912	5 676	3 246	2 890	3 390	5 147	3 044	2 394	1 139	2 926	3 381	4 898	2 737
Single ancestry	1 646	2 846	1 760	1 987	2 719	2 719	1 574	1 481	763	1 475	1 795	2 627	1 633
Multiple ancestry	1 266	2 830	1 486	1 499	1 403	2 428	1 470	913	376	1 451	1 586	2 271	1 104
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	822	512	244	171	226	365	167	151	113	193	258	266	264
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	7 468	12 376	6 980	6 122	7 232	11 024	6 422	5 090	2 504	6 238	7 278	10 328	6 002
Arab	15	32	44	28	81	18	33	6	9	—	—	—	—
Austrian	8	13	7	7	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	5	36	21	—	20	8	5	—	6	—	20	22	33
Canadian	—	—	6	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	12	105	89	40	51	51	76	25	42	24	31	60	91
Danish	177	272	169	131	116	254	73	166	19	156	156	153	86
Dutch	133	554	146	279	409	492	226	122	72	226	179	398	188
English	241	550	280	330	243	780	278	226	114	225	359	503	177
Finnish	—	24	—	—	6	7	12	7	—	—	4	6	—
French (except Basque)	116	234	143	104	147	178	126	18	29	132	169	207	85
French Canadian	21	40	31	—	27	120	12	—	—	6	—	19	6
German	1 636	3 372	1 865	1 622	2 028	2 953	1 774	1 288	506	1 510	1 834	2 940	1 519
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	11	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	6	—	—
Irish	513	980	436	482	499	810	580	425	154	730	506	839	526
Italian	—	25	95	26	51	54	6	21	26	32	16	91	25
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	525	982	698	579	431	950	740	492	249	591	722	890	543
Polish	9	80	17	56	33	63	27	35	6	24	95	51	32
Portuguese	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	16	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	66	110	15	21	—	24	—	81	14	—	—	20	31
Scotch-Irish	30	118	31	39	33	101	27	6	7	117	71	128	19
Scottish	19	109	22	37	61	82	17	20	16	15	39	35	32
Slovak	—	33	—	8	—	—	14	7	—	7	—	13	—
Subsaharan African	8	61	5	—	—	14	—	17	7	28	15	—	—
Swedish	167	297	135	266	171	306	121	90	72	203	277	313	171
Swiss	8	36	13	13	6	15	13	—	—	17	33	16	7
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	102	43	40	25	61	46	106	13	14	63	140	111	98
Welsh	—	21	27	4	20	23	24	30	6	14	44	21	23
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	14
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	3 583	4 135	2 618	1 918	2 648	3 625	2 047	1 896	1 080	2 130	2 438	3 377	2 224
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	7	24	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	7	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County—Con.										
		Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19.01
ANCESTRY	All persons.....	5 145	6 743	4 920	4 863	1 167	6 159	3 498	2 677	5 123	4 015	1 932
	Ancestry specified.....	4 932	6 383	4 590	4 701	1 167	5 695	3 401	2 597	4 843	3 863	1 890
	Single ancestry.....	2 442	3 167	2 404	2 659	571	3 043	1 789	1 466	2 377	2 152	1 015
	Multiple ancestry.....	2 490	3 216	2 186	2 042	596	2 652	1 612	1 131	2 466	1 711	875
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	213	360	330	162	—	464	97	80	280	152	42
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported.....		10 290	13 486	9 840	9 726	2 334	12 318	6 996	5 354	10 246	8 030	3 864
Arab.....		59	8	16	25	—	47	—	—	21	6	16
Austrian.....		—	30	8	—	6	14	19	—	23	—	36
Belgian.....		34	—	—	8	—	—	9	—	7	16	—
Canadian.....		12	13	13	23	—	20	—	5	—	—	—
Czech.....		45	110	25	152	6	94	108	62	129	28	—
Danish.....		329	286	286	183	63	293	226	133	245	126	107
Dutch.....		375	557	220	383	69	308	190	226	426	309	112
English.....		609	682	791	472	76	698	550	219	613	295	337
Finnish.....		6	8	—	4	13	58	17	—	22	17	7
French (except Bosque).....		175	327	201	155	26	248	243	86	156	81	45
French Canadian.....		37	17	17	44	11	20	11	19	63	21	13
German.....		2 873	3 640	2 507	2 763	753	3 020	1 654	1 300	2 812	2 585	920
Greek.....		—	22	67	7	—	11	—	—	—	—	4
Hungarian.....		—	—	7	8	—	30	—	—	13	26	—
Irish.....		804	833	601	483	149	903	640	383	724	667	245
Italian.....		26	49	42	28	—	132	39	5	84	46	37
Lithuanian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	6	—	—
Norwegian.....		1 247	1 468	988	1 124	334	1 244	745	676	1 022	646	492
Polish.....		29	211	47	24	28	65	—	64	129	41	26
Portuguese.....		—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Romanian.....		8	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....		18	19	64	13	12	30	39	19	45	—	17
Scotch-Irish.....		61	130	159	58	6	66	77	45	77	75	20
Scottish.....		76	77	104	84	12	80	51	58	107	11	82
Slovak.....		5	11	17	8	6	5	—	—	21	7	—
Subsaharan African.....		—	—	—	18	—	27	9	—	—	7	—
Swedish.....		231	395	250	382	100	306	182	220	163	200	118
Swiss.....		19	41	54	6	7	18	5	7	52	7	—
Ukrainian.....		19	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American.....		75	217	55	20	—	132	44	50	5	81	41
Welsh.....		42	60	59	49	6	20	33	—	6	24	14
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....		2 930	4 167	3 166	3 067	627	4 257	2 025	1 709	3 157	2 624	1 127
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....		—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Costa Rican.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....		—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Argentinian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Ecuadorian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see Text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Minnehaha County												
	County—Con.												
	Tract 19.02	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons.....	5 447	184	74	137	6	160	127	181	37	6 106	2 599	3 802	11 175
Ancestry specified.....	5 178	184	68	130	6	126	106	181	37	5 826	2 404	3 660	10 829
Single ancestry.....	2 681	103	44	99	6	49	60	85	12	3 008	1 297	1 728	5 619
Multiple ancestry.....	2 497	81	24	31	—	77	46	96	25	2 818	1 107	1 932	5 210
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	269	—	6	7	—	34	21	—	—	280	195	142	346
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported.....	10 894	368	148	274	12	320	254	362	74	12 212	5 198	7 604	22 350
Arab.....	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	6	9
Austrian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	61	—	—	42
Belgian.....	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech.....	60	—	—	—	—	15	—	22	—	62	21	40	139
Danish.....	245	7	—	—	6	21	6	9	—	340	71	156	522
Dutch.....	507	9	5	—	—	17	13	16	25	546	467	195	1 319
English.....	744	25	—	7	—	28	12	14	—	407	155	339	976
Finnish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	35
French (except Basque).....	210	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	132	106	175	262
French Canadian.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	24	44
German.....	2 780	85	42	90	—	73	80	117	25	3 063	1 174	2 772	6 341
Greek.....	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Hungarian.....	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	3	11	—
Irish.....	626	50	26	—	—	33	8	—	6	755	311	674	1 258
Italian.....	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	7	11	110
Lithuanian.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Norwegian.....	1 033	61	19	25	—	—	19	29	—	2 004	763	646	2 622
Polish.....	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	10	75	190
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Russian.....	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	68
Scotch-Irish.....	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	47	17	115
Scottish.....	131	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	47	12	29	96
Slovak.....	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	24	19
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3
Swedish.....	421	11	—	15	—	—	6	19	—	596	161	197	1 102
Swiss.....	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	26
Ukrainian.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	11
United States or American.....	104	10	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	63	40	54	223
Welsh.....	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	34	15	10	20
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Other ancestries.....	3 328	103	56	113	6	133	102	85	18	3 682	1 717	2 024	6 372
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Minnehaha County					
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 4.03	Tract 4.04	Tract 10	Tract 11.03	Tract 11.04
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons -----	123 809	123 809	99 405	3 808	3 753	5 518	5 324	5 272	6 924
Native -----	122 006	122 006	97 725	3 760	3 680	5 441	5 270	5 224	6 839
Foreign born -----	1 803	1 803	1 680	48	73	77	54	48	85
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households -----	327	327	316	20	8	7	7	—	—
Persons 5 years and over -----	113 978	113 978	91 573	3 598	3 342	5 069	4 722	4 773	6 252
In linguistically isolated households -----	598	598	579	45	14	7	7	—	—
Speak a language other than English -----	4 395	4 395	3 687	234	142	166	170	90	189
Do not speak English "very well" -----	1 415	1 415	1 250	183	27	53	55	18	46
Speak Spanish -----	960	960	808	38	26	10	58	12	45
Do not speak English "very well" -----	235	235	190	38	—	—	14	—	27
Linguistically isolated -----	43	43	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language -----	521	521	518	33	28	53	31	—	—
Do not speak English "very well" -----	265	265	264	33	8	19	7	—	—
Linguistically isolated -----	149	149	149	33	8	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	31 148	31 148	24 527	651	877	1 407	1 141	1 559	2 010
Preprimary school -----	2 466	2 466	2 053	71	54	109	78	139	264
Public school -----	1 625	1 625	1 348	50	20	82	51	73	175
Elementary or high school -----	21 013	21 013	15 670	446	600	972	852	1 098	1 405
Public school -----	18 697	18 697	13 653	406	519	705	768	1 047	1 295
College -----	7 669	7 669	6 804	134	223	326	211	322	341
Public college -----	3 835	3 835	3 152	115	125	155	155	203	186
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over -----	77 339	77 339	62 489	2 596	2 148	3 439	3 138	3 093	4 266
Less than 9th grade -----	6 380	6 380	4 962	419	122	291	145	47	313
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	6 670	6 670	5 507	543	259	274	348	155	355
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	25 978	25 978	19 960	694	807	1 391	1 472	908	1 263
Some college, no degree -----	15 756	15 756	12 950	645	364	524	574	727	928
Associate degree -----	6 102	6 102	4 912	178	207	239	237	324	460
Bachelor's degree -----	12 300	12 300	10 531	111	295	546	311	805	677
Graduate or professional degree -----	4 153	4 153	3 667	6	94	174	51	127	270
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	83.1	83.1	83.2	62.9	82.3	83.6	84.3	93.5	84.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	21.3	21.3	22.7	4.5	18.1	20.9	11.5	30.1	22.2
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years -----	263	263	277	423	402	130	500	316	251
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years -----	1 302	1 302	1 229	1 346	1 066	1 366	1 360	1 298	1 336
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years -----	2 010	2 010	1 889	2 413	1 725	2 110	1 833	2 096	2 100
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over -----	113 978	113 978	91 573	3 598	3 342	5 069	4 722	4 773	6 252
Same house -----	58 130	58 130	43 805	1 454	1 315	2 870	1 928	2 610	2 981
Different house in United States -----	55 220	55 220	47 154	2 138	1 986	2 190	2 739	2 163	3 241
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	25 674	25 674	23 638	876	1 065	1 065	1 165	1 090	1 714
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	5 688	5 688	2 565	246	112	125	129	79	177
Different MSA/PMSA -----	8 724	8 724	7 721	472	259	411	503	329	539
Not in an MSA/PMSA -----	15 134	15 134	13 230	544	550	589	942	665	811
Abroad -----	628	628	614	6	41	9	55	—	30
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population -----	102 985	102 985	99 405	3 734	3 616	5 512	5 164	5 182	6 743
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre -----	73 997	73 997	70 829	1 924	1 987	4 257	4 950	4 545	4 524
Rural population -----	20 824	20 824	—	74	137	6	160	90	181
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre -----	9 702	9 702	—	30	113	—	132	90	101
On farms -----	3 242	3 242	—	—	—	6	28	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over -----	65 526	65 526	53 357	1 435	2 233	3 207	3 076	2 755	3 444
Car, truck, or van -----	59 609	59 609	48 856	1 371	2 126	2 993	2 887	2 676	3 208
Drive alone -----	53 322	53 322	43 866	1 155	1 964	2 678	2 535	2 545	2 866
Carpooled -----	6 287	6 287	4 990	216	162	315	352	131	342
Public transportation (including taxicab) -----	392	392	388	20	—	38	—	7	26
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car -----	286	286	282	20	—	28	—	7	26
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat -----	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked -----	2 742	2 742	2 244	17	43	84	29	19	34
Other means -----	562	562	519	14	36	8	72	17	26
Worked at home -----	2 221	2 221	1 350	13	28	84	88	36	150
Persons per car, truck, or van -----	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.10	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.03	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	15.1	15.1	14.1	13.9	15.1	14.2	16.5	16.8	16.6
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. -----	3 788	3 788	2 865	205	185	140	197	109	147
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. -----	9 905	9 905	7 794	199	380	531	537	342	543
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. -----	24 420	24 420	20 137	470	835	1 288	1 056	1 298	1 280
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. -----	8 842	8 842	7 481	180	236	408	359	465	528
All other times -----	16 350	16 350	13 730	368	569	756	839	505	796
Worked in MSA of residence -----	63 216	63 216	51 560	1 392	2 140	3 137	2 947	2 625	3 367
Sioux Falls city (pt.) -----	58 143	58 143	50 459	1 369	2 081	3 064	2 892	2 596	3 305
Remainder of Minnehaha County -----	5 073	5 073	1 101	23	59	73	55	29	62
Worked outside MSA of residence -----	2 310	2 310	1 797	43	93	70	129	130	77
Canton city -----	61	61	61	—	—	—	6	—	—
Sioux Falls city (pt.) -----	41	41	35	—	10	—	—	6	—
Remainder of Lincoln County -----	474	474	452	—	17	25	33	48	39
Worked elsewhere -----	1 734	1 734	1 249	43	66	45	90	76	38

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Minnehaha County—Con.		Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County							
	Tract 18.02	Tract 104	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 052	11 359	3 734	6 188	3 490	3 061	3 616	5 512	3 211	2 545
Native	3 978	11 324	3 686	6 084	3 396	2 966	3 550	5 435	3 162	2 442
Foreign born	74	35	48	104	94	95	66	77	49	103
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	10	—	20	13	11	12	8	7	—	30
Persons 5 years and over	3 591	10 390	3 524	5 772	3 230	2 804	3 217	5 063	2 960	2 332
In linguistically isolated households	32	—	45	51	11	29	14	7	—	73
Speak a language other than English	188	347	234	206	151	154	129	166	71	212
Do not speak English "very well"	34	99	183	78	76	63	27	53	15	86
Speak Spanish	20	93	38	14	16	5	26	10	26	63
Do not speak English "very well"	—	32	38	—	4	—	—	—	—	26
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	13
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	51	1	33	—	81	30	28	53	6	10
Do not speak English "very well"	22	1	33	—	49	30	8	19	—	10
Linguistically isolated	26	—	33	—	—	6	8	—	—	10
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 317	3 223	639	1 221	745	795	864	1 407	645	586
Preprimary school	167	214	71	44	86	90	47	109	77	29
Public school	76	123	50	36	86	46	20	82	67	9
Elementary or high school	901	2 539	434	748	605	545	594	972	450	338
Public school	823	2 397	394	634	587	479	513	705	408	277
College	249	470	134	429	54	160	223	326	118	219
Public college	144	381	115	275	34	92	125	155	77	79
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 307	6 757	2 548	3 838	2 210	1 935	2 041	3 433	2 094	1 602
Less than 9th grade	61	428	407	409	408	145	110	285	278	129
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	77	513	532	549	385	186	259	274	206	112
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	804	2 654	683	1 492	833	731	787	1 391	880	420
Some college, no degree	496	1 372	639	726	363	405	337	524	406	509
Associate degree	265	662	170	280	56	227	186	239	145	79
Bachelor's degree	513	872	111	350	143	213	274	546	134	248
Graduate or professional degree	91	256	6	32	22	28	88	174	45	105
Percent high school graduate or higher	94.0	86.1	63.1	75.0	64.1	82.9	81.9	83.7	76.9	85.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	26.2	16.7	4.6	10.0	7.5	12.5	17.7	21.0	8.5	22.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	230	204	448	439	580	239	402	130	548	345
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 536	1 554	1 330	1 370	1 503	1 208	1 067	1 366	1 784	886
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 978	2 416	2 413	1 272	2 133	2 316	1 731	2 110	1 678	1 781
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 591	10 390	3 524	5 772	3 230	2 804	3 217	5 063	2 960	2 332
Same house	1 600	6 513	1 404	2 037	1 916	1 575	1 237	2 864	1 572	985
Different house in United States	1 991	3 877	2 114	3 684	1 314	1 191	1 939	2 190	1 370	1 271
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 155	1 146	852	2 115	926	627	1 024	1 065	876	591
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	134	1 139	246	171	38	97	112	125	57	32
Different MSA/PMSA	275	644	472	336	75	178	259	411	160	162
Not in an MSA/PMSA	427	948	544	1 062	275	289	544	589	277	486
Abroad	—	—	6	51	—	38	41	9	18	76
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 015	3 727	3 734	6 188	3 490	3 061	3 616	5 512	3 211	2 545
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 793	3 233	1 924	3 228	2 718	2 482	1 987	4 257	2 399	1 410
Rural population	37	7 632	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	37	3 025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 313	5 896	1 390	3 648	1 705	1 707	2 135	3 207	1 649	1 283
Car, truck, or van	2 184	5 496	1 326	3 370	1 553	1 619	2 028	2 993	1 455	1 211
Drive alone	1 967	5 001	1 140	2 946	1 369	1 439	1 866	2 678	1 261	1 140
Carpooled	217	495	186	424	184	180	162	315	194	71
Public transportation (including taxicab)	18	2	20	23	32	26	—	38	26	6
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	11	2	20	23	18	21	—	28	26	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Walked	23	109	17	164	37	7	43	84	61	21
Other means	5	31	14	22	43	14	36	8	38	—
Worked at home	83	258	13	69	40	41	28	84	69	45
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.05	1.09	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.08	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.5	17.8	13.5	12.9	13.7	12.3	15.2	14.2	14.2	13.4
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	165	505	174	244	158	78	178	140	85	86
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	313	927	199	683	276	246	361	531	283	165
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	917	2 139	462	1 271	498	727	801	1 288	547	516
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	298	655	180	368	162	220	223	408	201	125
All other times	537	1 412	362	1 013	571	395	544	756	464	346
Worked in MSA of residence	2 221	5 666	1 371	3 578	1 681	1 660	2 048	3 137	1 617	1 241
Sioux Falls city (pt.)	2 185	4 314	1 348	3 464	1 635	1 606	1 989	3 064	1 606	1 207
Remainder of Minnehaha County	36	1 352	23	114	46	54	59	73	11	34
Worked outside MSA of residence	92	230	19	70	24	47	87	70	32	42
Canton city	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sioux Falls city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lincoln County	12	15	—	20	13	10	17	25	8	6
Worked elsewhere	67	215	19	50	11	37	66	45	17	36

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County—Con.									
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 252	3 119	3 639	5 164	3 001	5 145	6 743	4 920	4 863	1 167
Native	1 206	3 068	3 605	5 110	2 955	5 097	6 658	4 842	4 784	1 129
Foreign born	46	51	34	54	46	48	85	78	79	38
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	32	57	23	7	—	—	—	20	36	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 216	2 837	3 345	4 562	2 830	4 652	6 096	4 708	4 530	1 159
In linguistically isolated households	37	61	37	7	—	—	—	49	42	—
Speak a language other than English	87	161	154	163	102	90	182	176	196	58
Do not speak English "very well"	55	69	52	48	8	18	46	49	76	19
Speak Spanish	37	29	40	58	40	12	45	52	29	26
Do not speak English "very well"	14	—	—	14	8	—	27	14	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	8	7	31	6	—	—	30	—	25
Do not speak English "very well"	—	8	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	12
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	169	648	664	1 105	624	1 531	1 943	883	1 002	1 065
Preprimary school	11	59	52	78	28	139	264	35	66	8
Public school	4	40	35	51	28	73	175	29	38	—
Elementary or high school	69	433	456	824	252	1 077	1 347	558	678	16
Public school	56	370	444	740	233	1 026	1 252	446	605	7
College	89	156	156	203	344	315	332	290	258	1 041
Public college	56	60	72	147	201	196	177	223	94	7
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	849	1 901	2 382	3 021	1 844	3 000	4 177	3 642	3 432	106
Less than 9th grade	186	159	334	138	83	47	300	282	278	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	135	199	315	324	152	143	355	139	288	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	180	751	901	1 399	508	884	1 246	892	826	32
Some college, no degree	181	342	459	568	344	719	919	841	805	13
Associate degree	61	124	128	237	117	310	433	204	342	20
Bachelor's degree	69	231	205	304	490	776	654	887	653	34
Graduate or professional degree	37	95	40	51	150	121	270	397	240	7
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.2	81.2	72.8	84.7	87.3	93.7	84.3	88.4	83.5	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.5	17.1	10.3	11.8	34.7	29.9	22.1	35.3	26.0	38.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	151	467	450	510	106	323	238	129	73	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	216	1 211	1 214	1 379	506	1 313	1 335	976	1 021	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	764	1 548	1 805	1 864	1 230	2 121	2 090	1 847	1 654	1 000
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 216	2 837	3 345	4 562	2 830	4 652	6 096	4 708	4 530	1 159
Same house	333	1 198	1 780	1 838	515	2 553	2 911	2 572	2 608	86
Different house in United States	868	1 609	1 549	2 669	2 304	2 099	3 155	2 111	1 911	1 029
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	309	661	886	1 158	797	1 063	1 714	1 219	899	130
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	60	113	99	129	151	79	148	83	179	38
Different MSA/PMSA	131	310	209	469	399	329	539	314	221	250
Not in an MSA/PMSA	368	525	355	913	957	628	754	495	612	611
Abroad	15	30	16	55	11	—	30	25	11	44
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	1 252	3 119	3 639	5 164	3 001	5 145	6 743	4 920	4 863	1 167
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	59	1 460	2 744	4 950	348	4 508	4 524	3 524	4 260	132
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	658	1 694	2 087	2 991	1 968	2 674	3 352	2 450	2 493	802
Car, truck, or van	452	1 481	1 938	2 809	1 807	2 595	3 116	2 286	2 088	368
Drive alone	372	1 215	1 716	2 464	1 676	2 464	2 795	2 114	1 883	331
Carpooled	80	266	222	345	131	131	321	172	205	37
Public transportation (including taxicab)	21	17	28	—	—	7	26	26	8	6
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	14	11	12	—	—	7	26	17	8	6
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	156	126	72	22	131	19	34	61	271	415
Other means	29	28	20	72	8	17	26	27	19	—
Worked at home	—	42	29	88	22	36	150	50	107	13
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.11	1.07	1.07	1.04	1.03	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.0	12.9	13.3	16.2	14.2	16.8	16.4	12.4	12.4	7.7
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	54	115	151	197	90	109	130	115	87	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	99	278	354	511	299	322	543	315	327	19
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	176	485	771	1 043	761	1 277	1 223	865	987	68
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	68	194	186	337	405	432	532	439	439	82
All other times	261	580	596	815	391	498	778	573	546	620
Worked in MSA of residence	658	1 633	2 071	2 862	1 868	2 544	3 275	2 377	2 352	766
Sioux Falls city (pt.)	639	1 582	2 011	2 807	1 842	2 515	3 213	2 326	2 295	759
Remainder of Minnehaha County	19	51	60	55	26	29	62	51	57	7
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	61	16	129	100	130	77	73	141	36
Canton city	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	9	—
Sioux Falls city (pt.)	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lincoln County	—	16	7	33	20	48	39	29	13	—
Worked elsewhere	—	39	9	90	80	76	38	44	119	36

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County—Con.								Remainder of Minnehaha County	
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 4.03 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	6 159	3 498	2 677	5 123	4 015	1 932	5 447	184	74	137
Native	5 970	3 435	2 642	5 091	3 941	1 904	5 383	184	74	130
Foreign born	189	63	35	32	74	28	64	—	—	7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	11	12	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	5 716	3 231	2 530	4 644	3 554	1 809	5 077	175	74	125
In linguistically isolated households	52	18	—	14	32	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	318	120	51	130	188	54	134	—	—	13
Do not speak English "very well"	86	35	8	33	34	7	26	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	67	34	21	45	20	26	29	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	24	8	6	—	7	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	77	24	—	14	51	—	4	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	52	—	—	14	22	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	52	—	—	14	26	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 670	884	586	1 382	1 298	426	1 731	14	12	13
Preprimary school	110	66	68	111	167	28	210	—	—	7
Public school	99	40	53	76	76	15	120	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	877	628	403	986	882	292	1 199	7	12	6
Public school	664	506	387	873	823	248	969	7	12	6
College	683	190	115	285	249	106	322	7	—	—
Public college	243	108	69	158	144	44	201	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 814	2 334	1 908	3 126	2 289	1 341	3 462	160	48	107
Less than 9th grade	449	45	92	185	61	18	104	30	12	12
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	274	69	140	213	77	63	94	24	11	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 254	428	626	1 024	786	317	622	67	11	20
Some college, no degree	779	568	343	609	496	289	759	7	6	27
Associate degree	270	191	179	263	265	111	265	10	8	21
Bachelor's degree	537	705	389	632	513	385	1 038	10	—	21
Graduate or professional degree	251	328	139	200	91	158	580	12	—	6
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.0	95.1	87.8	87.3	94.0	94.0	94.3	66.3	52.1	88.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.7	44.3	27.7	26.6	26.4	40.5	46.7	13.8	—	25.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	392	65	34	205	230	144	99	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 047	1 218	1 358	1 397	1 520	1 306	1 164	952	2 000	1 000
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 625	1 857	2 000	2 084	1 978	2 174	2 050	389	—	1 650
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	5 716	3 231	2 530	4 644	3 554	1 809	5 077	175	74	125
Same house	2 540	1 996	1 610	2 153	1 600	1 178	2 607	137	50	78
Different house in United States	3 111	1 221	920	2 472	1 954	631	2 430	38	24	47
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 465	746	575	1 335	1 118	353	1 108	26	24	41
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	170	45	22	141	134	11	73	12	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	472	258	155	413	275	156	768	—	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	1 004	172	168	583	427	111	481	—	—	6
Abroad	65	14	—	19	—	—	40	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	6 159	3 498	2 677	5 123	4 015	1 932	5 447	184	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 953	3 064	2 533	3 831	3 793	1 724	4 915	102	—	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	137
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	113
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	3 126	1 845	1 442	2 792	2 295	994	2 894	76	45	98
Car, truck, or van	2 673	1 729	1 367	2 695	2 166	917	2 756	58	45	98
Drive alone	2 435	1 599	1 176	2 412	1 961	792	2 564	58	15	98
Carpooled	238	130	191	283	205	125	192	—	30	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	25	8	8	7	18	—	12	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	19	—	8	7	11	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	274	66	46	20	23	26	48	—	—	—
Other means	52	9	7	7	5	—	18	—	—	—
Worked at home	102	33	14	63	83	51	60	18	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.04	1.08	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.04	1.00	1.80	1.00
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.5	12.8	13.3	16.3	16.5	15.5	14.3	11.7	26.6	12.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	190	64	55	141	159	24	31	10	31	7
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	399	255	153	364	307	109	396	—	—	19
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 045	871	518	1 320	917	411	1 241	48	8	34
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	459	313	272	383	298	128	538	—	—	13
All other times	931	309	430	521	531	271	628	—	6	25
Worked in MSA of residence	3 029	1 745	1 393	2 691	2 203	940	2 744	76	21	92
Sioux Falls city (pt.)	2 981	1 727	1 373	2 655	2 167	922	2 650	76	21	92
Remainder of Minnehaha County	48	18	20	36	36	18	94	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	97	100	49	101	92	54	150	—	24	6
Canton city	—	20	—	—	13	—	13	—	—	—
Sioux Falls city (pt.)	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Remainder of Lincoln County	36	32	25	6	12	6	37	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	61	48	24	89	67	48	100	—	24	—

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Minnehoho County—Con.								
	Troct 4.04 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 11.03 (pt.)	Troct 11.04 (pt.)	Troct 18.02 (pt.)	Troct 101	Troct 102	Troct 103	Troct 104 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	6	160	127	181	37	6 106	2 599	3 802	11 175
Native	6	160	127	181	37	6 062	2 581	3 783	11 140
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	44	18	19	35
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	—
Persons 5 years and over	6	160	121	156	37	5 647	2 390	3 474	10 215
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	4	—
Speak a language other than English	—	7	—	7	—	217	66	51	347
Do not speak English "very well"	—	7	—	—	—	20	26	13	99
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	36	8	15	93
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	3	32
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	36	28	67	19	1 495	704	1 038	3 209
Preprimary school	—	—	—	—	—	126	24	42	214
Public school	—	—	—	—	—	101	22	31	123
Elementary or high school	—	28	21	58	19	1 157	592	918	2 532
Public school	—	28	21	43	—	1 062	574	908	2 390
College	—	8	7	9	—	212	88	78	463
Public college	—	8	7	9	—	157	69	52	381
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	6	117	93	89	18	3 934	1 586	2 255	6 597
Less than 9th grade	6	7	—	13	—	533	255	182	398
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	24	12	—	—	332	127	168	489
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	73	24	17	18	1 488	698	1 082	2 587
Some college, no degree	—	6	8	9	—	772	233	380	1 365
Associate degree	—	—	14	27	—	211	95	162	652
Bachelor's degree	—	7	29	23	—	446	139	242	862
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	6	—	—	152	39	39	244
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	73.5	87.1	85.4	100.0	78.0	75.9	84.5	86.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	6.0	37.6	25.8	—	15.2	11.2	12.5	16.8
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	563	—	166	112	176	204
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	737	909	1 379	3 000	1 845	1 952	1 652	1 567
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	1 235	—	2 500	—	2 376	2 695	2 497	2 450
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	6	160	121	156	37	5 647	2 390	3 474	10 215
Same house	6	90	57	70	—	3 628	1 645	2 325	6 376
Different house in United States	—	70	64	86	37	2 006	744	1 149	3 839
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	7	27	—	37	298	125	357	1 120
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	29	—	1 026	419	522	1 127
Different MSA/PMSA	—	34	—	—	—	206	72	47	644
Not in on MSA/PMSA	—	29	37	57	—	476	128	223	948
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	3 543
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	3 131
Rural population	6	160	90	181	37	6 106	2 599	3 802	7 632
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	132	90	101	37	3 553	821	1 800	3 025
On farms	6	28	—	—	—	844	654	824	886
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	—	85	81	92	18	2 910	1 130	1 890	5 820
Car, truck, or van	—	78	81	92	18	2 351	913	1 639	5 438
Drove alone	—	71	81	71	6	2 016	786	1 369	4 943
Carpooled	—	7	—	21	12	335	127	270	495
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	7	—	—	—	246	66	70	109
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	4	31
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	—	305	149	177	240
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.05	1.00	1.13	1.50	1.08	1.08	1.10	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	28.4	17.2	22.3	15.0	19.4	23.6	22.1	17.9
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	—	17	6	178	77	112	495
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	26	20	—	6	533	234	346	927
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	13	21	57	—	991	342	726	2 091
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	22	33	—	—	350	90	198	655
All other times	—	24	7	18	6	553	238	331	1 412
Worked in MSA of residence	—	85	81	92	18	2 775	1 079	1 823	5 590
Sioux Falls city (pt.)	—	85	81	92	18	1 279	553	1 225	4 238
Remainder of Minnehoho County	—	—	—	—	—	1 496	526	598	1 352
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	—	—	—	135	51	67	230
Canton city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sioux Falls city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lincoln County	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	15
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	133	51	62	215

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Minnehaha County					
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 4.03	Tract 4.04	Tract 10	Tract 11.03	Tract 11.04
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over -----	93 614	93 614	76 269	3 232	2 776	4 113	3 851	3 575	4 921
In labor force -----	68 455	68 455	55 837	1 520	2 314	3 332	3 234	2 920	3 544
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	73.1	73.1	73.2	47.0	83.4	81.0	84.0	81.7	72.0
Civilian labor force -----	68 273	68 273	55 712	1 514	2 308	3 332	3 201	2 908	3 536
Employed -----	66 313	66 313	54 036	1 444	2 250	3 257	3 087	2 809	3 454
Unemployed -----	1 960	1 960	1 676	70	58	75	114	99	82
Percent of civilian labor force -----	2.9	2.9	3.0	4.6	2.5	2.3	3.6	3.4	2.3
Not in labor force -----	25 159	25 159	20 432	1 712	462	781	617	655	1 377
Institutionalized persons -----	2 621	2 621	2 407	1 167	—	14	—	—	313
Enrolled in school -----	3 020	3 020	2 315	28	78	99	94	97	154
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	11 113	11 113	9 006	300	171	418	204	235	512
Females 16 years and over -----	49 276	49 276	40 585	1 081	1 504	2 195	1 914	1 868	2 823
In labor force -----	33 354	33 354	27 695	670	1 199	1 652	1 531	1 420	1 812
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	67.7	67.7	68.2	62.0	79.7	75.3	80.0	76.0	64.2
Civilian labor force -----	33 325	33 325	27 669	670	1 199	1 652	1 526	1 420	1 812
Employed -----	32 547	32 547	26 994	656	1 176	1 614	1 498	1 384	1 760
Unemployed -----	778	778	675	14	23	38	28	36	52
Percent of civilian labor force -----	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.5	2.9
With own children under 6 years -----	8 444	8 444	6 747	201	295	375	517	438	549
In labor force -----	6 692	6 692	5 368	143	244	333	409	363	436
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	8 312	8 312	6 308	135	227	334	322	487	599
In labor force -----	7 168	7 168	5 464	135	180	334	303	428	512
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	11 665	11 665	9 220	269	439	529	650	614	795
All parents present in household in labor force -----	8 839	8 839	7 015	167	335	475	479	505	628
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	20 961	20 961	15 556	358	553	1 012	836	1 182	1 369
All parents present in household in labor force -----	17 193	17 193	12 807	296	441	968	737	992	1 085
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	6 911	6 911	5 434	285	203	261	228	237	309
Not enrolled in school -----	1 537	1 537	1 309	143	51	47	91	63	16
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	421	421	374	98	—	17	27	29	12
Not high school graduate -----	515	515	470	73	4	20	39	17	12
Employed -----	247	247	221	20	4	14	12	6	—
Unemployed -----	85	85	80	10	—	—	5	—	—
Not in labor force -----	176	176	162	43	—	6	22	11	12
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	66 313	66 313	54 036	1 444	2 250	3 257	3 087	2 809	3 454
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	7 625	7 625	6 419	93	219	236	246	457	387
Professional specialty occupations -----	8 590	8 590	7 244	21	253	441	160	392	504
Technicians and related support occupations -----	2 226	2 226	1 878	34	73	139	109	185	139
Sales occupations -----	9 004	9 004	7 721	124	346	458	403	564	616
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	12 725	12 725	10 573	196	536	752	614	521	727
Private household occupations -----	234	234	182	7	—	12	15	—	1
Protective service occupations -----	842	842	716	8	25	66	33	62	45
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	8 175	8 175	6 672	294	231	421	434	191	383
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	1 385	1 385	538	21	—	24	59	10	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	6 659	6 659	5 074	250	174	276	447	255	310
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	3 487	3 487	2 863	175	151	183	201	31	111
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	2 637	2 637	1 944	89	116	68	171	77	88
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	2 724	2 724	2 212	132	126	181	195	64	134
Construction -----	3 307	3 307	2 600	168	88	229	206	149	152
Manufacturing -----	8 496	8 496	6 958	249	321	335	472	252	346
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	4 879	4 879	3 765	147	245	254	276	187	200
Wholesale and retail trade -----	15 983	15 983	13 288	352	654	823	887	714	893
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	7 877	7 877	6 728	92	368	360	388	399	528
Business and repair services -----	2 589	2 589	2 097	81	55	126	104	176	135
Professional and related services -----	16 643	16 643	13 835	189	399	855	406	701	959
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	66 313	66 313	54 036	1 444	2 250	3 257	3 087	2 809	3 454
Private wage and salary workers -----	54 700	54 700	45 417	1 188	2 022	2 642	2 724	2 335	2 941
Government workers -----	6 909	6 909	5 501	112	145	409	191	331	287
Local government workers -----	3 442	3 442	2 783	35	66	184	75	148	129
Self-employed workers -----	4 489	4 489	3 010	144	67	206	160	143	226
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	74 239	74 239	60 391	2 653	2 385	3 362	3 443	3 077	3 733
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	56 955	56 955	46 261	1 924	1 944	2 595	2 750	2 451	2 940
50 to 52 weeks -----	42 639	42 639	34 397	950	1 533	2 008	1 937	2 030	2 411
40 to 49 weeks -----	5 781	5 781	4 934	322	153	246	374	199	308
27 to 39 weeks -----	3 474	3 474	2 875	144	137	164	179	97	102
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	9 857	9 857	8 200	217	252	425	376	413	443
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	77 622	77 622	63 013	1 724	2 592	3 554	3 560	3 319	4 015
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	2 178	2 178	1 800	53	70	85	120	76	150
With a mobility limitation -----	1 124	1 124	959	16	19	32	35	19	88
In labor force -----	365	365	312	—	6	24	17	—	39
With a self-care limitation -----	1 512	1 512	1 213	46	64	61	96	62	83
With a work disability -----	6 094	6 094	5 267	262	157	200	270	177	340
In labor force -----	3 583	3 583	3 086	140	90	124	189	93	226
Prevented from working -----	2 131	2 131	1 866	93	67	67	81	72	114
No work disability -----	71 528	71 528	57 746	1 462	2 435	3 354	3 290	3 142	3 675
In labor force -----	62 708	62 708	50 992	1 339	2 211	3 081	2 958	2 806	3 271
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	13 189	13 189	10 724	335	178	545	258	244	585
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	1 758	1 758	1 412	107	13	68	44	20	107
With a mobility limitation -----	1 261	1 261	1 037	89	13	32	31	20	58
With a self-care limitation -----	927	927	704	47	—	58	18	12	58
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers -----	2 882	2 882	2 380	100	74	94	67	86	166
Mean family income (dollars) -----	21 245	21 245	22 143	10 351	11 714	24 408	11 960	26 480	20 168
1 worker -----	7 202	7 202	5 878	150	204	266	312	237	344
Mean family income (dollars) -----	35 998	35 998	36 406	15 868	24 653	27 002	20 828	39 365	25 032
2 or more workers -----	22 243	22 243	17 364	432	766	1 075	1 147	1 175	1 273
Mean family income (dollars) -----	45 039	45 039	45 030	37 502	38 796	37 828	33 445	56 113	40 485

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Minnehaha County—Con.		Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County							
	Tract 18.02	Tract 104	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 701	7 995	3 165	5 033	2 639	2 301	2 658	4 107	2 484	2 000
In labor force	2 399	6 115	1 470	3 792	1 866	1 762	2 216	3 332	1 779	1 359
Percent of persons 16 years and over	88.8	76.5	46.4	75.3	70.7	76.6	83.4	81.1	71.6	68.0
Civilian labor force	2 394	6 097	1 464	3 792	1 866	1 750	2 216	3 332	1 775	1 359
Employed	2 331	5 958	1 399	3 677	1 771	1 714	2 158	3 257	1 683	1 308
Unemployed	63	139	65	115	95	36	58	75	92	51
Percent of civilian labor force	2.6	2.3	4.4	3.0	5.1	2.1	2.6	2.3	5.2	3.8
Not in labor force	302	1 880	1 695	1 241	773	539	442	775	705	641
Institutionalized persons	—	20	1 167	263	—	—	—	14	—	—
Enrolled in school	62	291	28	103	28	95	78	99	13	30
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	83	682	295	502	381	249	159	412	391	402
Females 16 years and over	1 381	3 922	1 052	2 801	1 349	1 219	1 450	2 189	1 319	1 125
In labor force	1 180	2 708	653	1 988	864	889	1 159	1 652	873	664
Percent of females 16 years and over	85.4	69.0	62.1	71.0	64.0	72.9	79.9	75.5	66.2	59.0
Civilian labor force	1 180	2 705	653	1 988	864	889	1 159	1 652	873	664
Employed	1 163	2 632	644	1 938	820	872	1 136	1 614	845	652
Unemployed	17	73	9	50	44	17	23	38	28	12
Percent of civilian labor force	1.4	2.7	1.4	2.5	5.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.2	1.8
With own children under 6 years	400	807	201	448	224	253	288	375	199	172
In labor force	369	622	143	398	172	210	237	333	186	124
With own children 6 to 17 years only	339	1 014	128	290	240	220	221	334	213	121
In labor force	326	836	128	250	204	207	174	334	186	105
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	557	1 201	269	469	318	327	427	529	307	232
All parents present in household in labor force	501	921	167	421	230	269	323	475	277	161
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	915	2 539	346	757	612	517	540	1 012	450	324
All parents present in household in labor force	828	1 938	284	614	488	429	428	968	388	264
Persons 16 to 19 years	202	730	280	364	189	165	192	261	158	136
Not enrolled in school	37	94	143	141	80	29	46	47	93	41
Unemployed or not in labor force	15	24	98	20	21	8	—	17	29	—
Not high school graduate	15	8	73	35	40	8	4	20	47	19
Employed	—	7	20	15	19	—	4	14	27	19
Unemployed	6	1	10	13	7	8	—	—	13	—
Not in labor force	9	—	43	7	14	—	—	6	7	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 331	5 958	1 399	3 677	1 771	1 714	2 158	3 257	1 683	1 308
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	392	735	93	276	90	160	212	236	182	135
Professional specialty occupations	267	679	21	286	62	118	232	441	90	174
Technicians and related support occupations	132	195	34	80	21	61	73	139	30	40
Sales occupations	346	709	124	344	184	214	319	458	164	186
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	510	1 073	189	775	272	355	510	752	320	265
Private household occupations	—	18	7	9	9	13	—	12	—	—
Protective service occupations	42	80	8	46	13	29	25	66	30	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	215	708	294	527	292	238	231	421	311	194
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	13	217	21	26	33	19	—	24	33	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	165	752	217	559	257	169	168	276	224	149
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	115	334	175	300	268	127	151	183	144	95
Transportation and material moving occupations	88	255	89	223	129	117	116	68	99	18
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	46	203	127	226	141	94	121	181	56	40
Construction	91	284	130	252	97	131	75	229	88	54
Manufacturing	251	887	249	773	432	314	316	335	265	239
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	160	539	147	234	149	155	245	254	163	64
Wholesale and retail trade	627	1 443	352	869	441	335	614	823	442	346
Finance, insurance, and real estate	386	546	85	446	131	178	348	360	124	155
Business and repair services	71	252	81	153	101	35	55	126	93	45
Professional and related services	576	1 360	189	585	262	379	392	855	344	300
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 331	5 958	1 399	3 677	1 771	1 714	2 158	3 257	1 683	1 308
Private wage and salary workers	1 957	4 640	1 151	3 192	1 567	1 403	1 930	2 642	1 386	1 144
Government workers	236	682	112	312	118	214	145	409	139	97
Local government workers	115	282	35	180	55	113	66	184	46	55
Self-employed workers	133	586	136	165	86	93	67	206	158	61
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 510	6 635	2 596	3 956	1 943	1 869	2 279	3 362	1 838	1 429
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 030	5 112	1 879	3 235	1 551	1 469	1 865	2 595	1 414	1 133
50 to 52 weeks	1 661	4 026	919	2 459	1 078	1 129	1 466	2 008	1 007	863
40 to 49 weeks	169	435	314	328	206	149	153	246	197	126
27 to 39 weeks	103	258	144	185	154	103	132	164	81	86
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	306	837	217	389	143	238	252	425	253	164
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 602	7 161	1 662	4 188	2 204	1 981	2 492	3 554	2 028	1 553
With a mobility or self-care limitation	59	207	53	118	75	38	70	85	93	24
With a mobility limitation	41	100	16	55	40	25	19	32	38	15
In labor force	7	42	—	—	14	6	24	14	14	10
With a self-care limitation	39	172	46	96	45	13	64	61	68	14
With a work disability	94	427	256	377	293	182	157	200	261	177
In labor force	35	255	134	248	149	114	90	124	133	154
Prevented from working	47	144	93	129	105	48	67	100	107	37
No work disability	2 508	6 734	1 406	3 811	1 911	1 799	2 335	3 354	1 767	1 376
In labor force	2 348	5 733	1 295	3 472	1 663	1 577	2 119	3 081	1 581	1 160
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	94	796	330	582	435	308	166	539	452	447
With a mobility or self-care limitation	10	72	107	69	73	14	13	62	77	56
With a mobility limitation	10	42	89	57	58	14	13	32	67	56
With a self-care limitation	6	47	47	24	22	14	—	52	37	6
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	24	159	100	147	98	97	68	94	95	92
Mean family income (dollars)	24 667	15 548	10 351	22 849	15 989	20 045	12 029	24 408	24 394	22 536
1 worker	87	663	150	359	246	199	204	266	288	169
Mean family income (dollars)	30 383	37 381	15 868	19 373	19 744	19 948	24 653	27 002	18 353	18 763
2 or more workers	1 003	2 313	411	916	592	589	719	1 075	447	316
Mean family income (dollars)	45 152	51 694	37 890	35 572	32 374	40 042	37 590	37 828	35 848	35 144

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County—Con.									
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 173	2 493	2 863	3 714	2 563	3 475	4 816	4 094	3 959	1 135
In labor force	760	1 844	2 179	3 125	2 038	2 820	3 452	2 551	2 640	858
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.8	74.0	76.1	84.1	79.5	81.2	71.7	62.3	66.7	75.6
Civilian labor force	760	1 839	2 170	3 092	2 031	2 814	3 444	2 543	2 640	858
Employed	679	1 712	2 095	2 994	1 986	2 729	3 362	2 508	2 571	846
Unemployed	81	127	75	98	45	85	82	35	69	12
Percent of civilian labor force	10.7	6.9	3.5	3.2	2.2	3.0	2.4	1.4	2.6	1.4
Not in labor force	413	649	684	589	525	655	1 364	1 543	1 319	277
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	47	—	313	175	111	—
Enrolled in school	27	69	45	94	109	97	154	99	127	269
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	179	302	459	204	258	235	499	863	722	8
Females 16 years and over	658	1 307	1 557	1 858	1 427	1 821	2 764	2 246	2 199	701
In labor force	400	857	1 128	1 491	1 099	1 373	1 760	1 223	1 372	556
Percent of females 16 years and over	60.8	65.6	72.4	80.2	77.0	75.4	63.7	54.5	62.4	79.3
Civilian labor force	400	852	1 128	1 486	1 099	1 373	1 760	1 215	1 372	556
Employed	374	819	1 093	1 458	1 070	1 337	1 708	1 201	1 359	550
Unemployed	26	33	35	28	29	36	52	14	13	6
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	3.9	3.1	1.9	2.6	2.6	3.0	1.2	.9	1.1
With own children under 6 years	31	179	244	517	151	430	530	241	284	7
In labor force	15	118	232	409	110	355	417	173	215	7
With own children 6 to 17 years only	20	179	191	302	83	481	575	221	279	7
In labor force	15	146	186	283	73	422	488	152	255	7
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	40	290	353	650	215	608	770	277	386	16
All parents present in household in labor force	23	203	328	479	137	499	603	176	269	16
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	46	406	473	808	240	1 161	1 311	555	641	16
All parents present in household in labor force	41	297	462	709	208	971	1 027	310	567	16
Persons 16 to 19 years	80	216	142	223	121	230	302	237	219	471
Not enrolled in school	30	74	58	91	48	63	16	26	50	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	19	4	27	12	29	12	6	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	25	13	39	—	17	12	6	—	—
Employed	—	23	9	12	—	6	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	4	22	—	11	12	6	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	679	1 712	2 095	2 994	1 986	2 729	3 362	2 508	2 571	846
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	56	125	137	246	266	445	387	489	343	79
Professional specialty occupations	77	162	175	160	338	392	478	539	482	112
Technicians and related support occupations	—	55	31	109	83	169	139	122	107	37
Sales occupations	98	198	278	396	415	542	592	370	333	113
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	131	289	399	606	331	510	710	427	541	283
Private household occupations	—	38	20	15	15	—	1	—	—	5
Protective service occupations	—	19	30	33	42	62	45	29	44	31
Service occupations, except protective and household	173	282	297	402	226	184	383	215	255	135
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5	29	21	52	19	10	9	46	52	19
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	56	215	312	427	94	243	294	111	217	13
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	42	152	129	201	66	31	111	43	68	6
Transportation and material moving occupations	23	69	84	171	37	77	88	63	67	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	18	79	182	176	54	64	125	54	62	6
Construction	30	59	157	199	70	143	152	51	132	7
Manufacturing	65	306	361	460	180	246	346	169	255	7
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	27	145	115	276	105	187	193	166	165	18
Wholesale and retail trade	213	408	569	848	559	687	850	610	482	173
Finance, insurance, and real estate	97	183	218	373	224	385	528	371	289	46
Business and repair services	36	99	59	104	71	170	126	51	69	26
Professional and related services	123	294	446	400	548	685	926	896	895	478
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	679	1 712	2 095	2 994	1 986	2 729	3 362	2 508	2 571	846
Private wage and salary workers	590	1 417	1 927	2 652	1 721	2 266	2 849	1 980	2 031	751
Government workers	71	166	103	184	215	326	287	351	356	55
Local government workers	27	93	68	75	91	143	129	161	161	—
Self-employed workers	18	129	65	146	50	137	226	156	184	27
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	797	2 001	2 289	3 328	2 194	2 985	3 641	2 749	2 873	1 072
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	559	1 631	1 814	2 647	1 831	2 370	2 857	1 898	2 049	446
50 to 52 weeks	367	1 116	1 343	1 895	1 371	1 963	2 351	1 445	1 547	108
40 to 49 weeks	90	178	246	361	190	191	292	227	190	55
27 to 39 weeks	36	149	115	157	133	97	102	82	131	6
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	86	228	315	376	254	407	443	533	524	382
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	983	2 142	2 315	3 423	2 186	3 225	3 923	2 874	2 955	1 116
With a mobility or self-care limitation	118	57	75	120	44	49	150	90	70	—
With a mobility limitation	85	51	64	35	28	19	88	53	30	—
In labor force	33	16	17	17	—	—	39	25	—	—
With a self-care limitation	111	15	23	96	16	35	83	44	61	—
With a work disability	251	238	305	249	180	171	340	217	183	37
In labor force	117	119	209	168	111	87	226	106	89	30
Prevented from working	126	97	91	81	53	72	114	92	81	7
No work disability	732	1 904	2 010	3 174	2 006	3 054	3 583	2 657	2 772	1 079
In labor force	632	1 676	1 886	2 870	1 855	2 718	3 179	2 270	2 380	817
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	190	346	539	258	323	244	572	1 037	893	19
With a mobility or self-care limitation	46	99	71	44	32	20	107	95	105	—
With a mobility limitation	46	69	46	31	32	20	58	66	74	—
With a self-care limitation	19	55	48	18	12	12	58	36	55	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	12	51	113	67	44	86	160	219	216	—
Mean family income (dollars)	2 797	14 901	16 652	11 960	15 154	26 480	20 406	32 970	23 063	—
1 worker	43	197	230	312	145	237	324	311	278	18
Mean family income (dollars)	11 073	20 007	19 106	20 828	21 940	39 365	24 966	82 082	39 829	86 426
2 or more workers	58	381	615	1 107	502	1 130	1 240	879	880	34
Mean family income (dollars)	46 355	32 535	31 568	33 526	35 244	56 622	40 390	67 639	40 844	52 351

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County—Con.								Remainder of Minnehaha County	
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 4.03 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 905	2 584	2 114	3 671	2 683	1 540	3 940	160	67	118
In labor force	3 287	1 897	1 453	2 900	2 381	1 038	2 951	87	50	98
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.0	73.4	68.7	79.0	88.7	67.4	74.9	54.4	74.6	83.1
Civilian labor force	3 279	1 897	1 453	2 900	2 376	1 031	2 944	87	50	92
Employed	3 134	1 864	1 453	2 832	2 313	1 004	2 911	76	45	92
Unemployed	145	33	—	68	63	27	33	11	5	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	1.7	—	2.3	2.7	2.6	1.1	12.6	10.0	—
Not in labor force	1 618	687	661	771	302	502	989	73	17	20
Institutionalized persons	220	—	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	291	81	37	68	62	31	181	—	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	695	388	434	273	83	291	273	49	5	12
Females 16 years and over	2 700	1 402	1 106	2 015	1 375	804	2 061	80	29	54
In labor force	1 664	895	673	1 498	1 174	459	1 292	39	17	40
Percent of females 16 years and over	61.6	63.8	60.8	74.3	85.4	57.1	62.7	48.8	58.6	74.1
Civilian labor force	1 656	895	673	1 498	1 174	459	1 292	39	17	40
Employed	1 586	888	673	1 454	1 157	459	1 259	28	12	40
Unemployed	70	7	—	44	17	—	33	11	5	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	.8	—	2.9	1.4	—	2.6	28.2	29.4	—
With own children under 6 years	365	225	163	399	400	84	327	10	—	7
In labor force	222	161	149	338	369	50	215	10	—	7
With own children 6 to 17 years only	340	231	184	451	333	152	505	7	7	6
In labor force	320	198	160	389	320	132	323	7	7	6
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	493	330	176	570	557	134	460	17	—	12
All parents present in household in labor force	235	236	160	473	501	69	268	17	—	12
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	849	653	430	978	896	299	1 229	7	12	13
All parents present in household in labor force	728	537	377	815	809	254	809	7	12	13
Persons 16 to 19 years	357	136	109	256	202	99	289	—	5	11
Not enrolled in school	59	16	24	60	37	23	14	—	—	5
Unemployed or not in labor force	29	6	5	5	15	5	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	24	16	8	25	15	17	7	—	—	—
Employed	8	10	3	20	—	5	7	—	—	—
Unemployed	11	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	5	6	5	—	9	5	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 134	1 864	1 453	2 832	2 313	1 004	2 911	76	45	92
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	258	331	144	470	392	201	656	10	—	7
Professional specialty occupations	470	503	305	405	267	209	746	—	—	21
Technicians and related support occupations	102	47	38	103	132	40	86	—	—	—
Sales occupations	416	289	270	442	340	137	489	10	—	27
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	603	295	300	585	510	194	403	18	7	26
Private household occupations	19	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	37	25	7	12	42	7	20	7	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	549	117	144	311	215	97	179	—	—	—
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	28	18	14	15	13	7	20	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	265	98	98	227	165	41	166	13	33	6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	168	98	49	82	115	13	28	18	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	93	21	54	86	76	25	44	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	126	22	30	75	46	33	74	—	5	5
Construction	119	51	52	116	91	24	91	—	38	13
Manufacturing	381	163	128	334	251	114	259	10	—	5
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	144	134	83	227	148	48	173	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	834	360	375	627	621	254	568	28	—	40
Finance, insurance, and real estate	280	245	200	536	386	107	433	—	7	20
Business and repair services	92	97	39	90	71	40	120	18	—	—
Professional and related services	1 023	674	471	660	576	342	1 092	—	—	7
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 134	1 864	1 453	2 832	2 313	1 004	2 911	76	45	92
Private wage and salary workers	2 676	1 497	1 127	2 407	1 945	720	2 395	51	37	92
Government workers	281	287	212	309	236	178	331	7	—	—
Local government workers	177	194	120	193	115	78	217	7	—	—
Self-employed workers	177	80	114	109	127	106	179	8	8	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 701	2 020	1 594	2 948	2 492	1 161	3 167	107	57	106
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 670	1 624	1 170	2 342	2 018	853	2 271	70	45	79
50 to 52 weeks	1 810	1 220	872	1 902	1 655	698	1 780	25	31	67
40 to 49 weeks	239	172	137	173	169	33	249	23	8	—
27 to 39 weeks	219	113	61	143	97	52	111	22	—	5
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	589	237	298	425	300	169	524	29	—	—
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 853	2 038	1 622	3 258	2 584	1 166	3 577	111	62	100
With a mobility or self-care limitation	180	35	42	81	59	19	44	11	—	—
With a mobility limitation	118	5	6	63	41	19	14	—	—	—
In labor force	35	—	—	35	7	6	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	94	35	36	63	39	7	37	11	—	—
With a work disability	387	81	80	263	94	89	187	12	6	—
In labor force	199	59	56	149	35	49	131	—	6	—
Prevented from working	159	17	24	97	47	27	43	12	—	—
No work disability	3 466	1 957	1 542	2 995	2 490	1 077	3 390	99	56	100
In labor force	2 959	1 691	1 339	2 708	2 330	911	2 736	87	44	92
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	824	546	492	316	94	367	356	49	5	12
With a mobility or self-care limitation	94	68	54	53	10	19	12	12	—	—
With a mobility limitation	81	36	48	29	10	5	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	52	41	11	36	6	19	12	12	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	206	83	120	69	24	55	64	—	—	6
Mean family income (dollars)	18 746	32 248	24 276	14 889	24 667	24 327	46 821	—	—	8 136
1 worker	313	254	207	360	87	157	482	42	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	22 146	50 164	33 669	33 857	30 383	56 872	103 397	20 431	—	—
2 or more workers	877	655	522	962	997	389	1 046	25	21	47
Mean family income (dollars)	32 904	54 853	55 325	49 425	45 148	61 776	80 711	37 947	29 908	57 235

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Minnehaha County—Con.								
	Troct 4.04 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 11.03 (pt.)	Troct 11.04 (pt.)	Troct 18.02 (pt.)	Troct 101	Troct 102	Troct 103	Troct 104 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	6	137	100	105	18	4 491	1 838	2 630	7 835
In labor force	—	109	100	92	18	2 973	1 182	1 968	6 028
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	79.6	100.0	87.6	100.0	66.2	64.3	74.8	76.9
Civilian labor force	—	109	94	92	18	2 951	1 179	1 966	6 010
Employed	—	93	80	92	18	2 907	1 138	1 930	5 882
Unemployed	—	16	14	—	—	44	41	36	128
Percent of civilian labor force	—	14.7	14.9	—	—	1.5	3.5	1.8	2.1
Not in labor force	6	28	—	13	—	1 518	656	662	1 807
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	194	—	—	20
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	182	82	150	291
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	6	—	—	13	—	749	381	308	633
Females 16 years and over	6	56	47	59	6	2 371	867	1 354	3 842
In labor force	—	40	47	52	6	1 377	480	931	2 669
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	71.4	100.0	88.1	100.0	58.1	55.4	68.8	69.5
Civilian labor force	—	40	47	52	6	1 377	480	931	2 666
Employed	—	40	47	52	6	1 362	468	922	2 604
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	15	12	9	62
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	2.5	1.0	2.3
With own children under 6 years	—	—	8	19	—	377	168	321	797
In labor force	—	—	8	19	—	295	97	286	612
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	20	6	24	6	431	193	304	1 007
In labor force	—	20	6	24	6	395	156	255	829
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	6	25	—	543	270	405	1 184
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	6	25	—	410	119	348	904
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	28	21	58	19	1 241	578	903	2 532
All parents present in household in labor force	—	28	21	58	19	1 092	443	769	1 931
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	5	7	7	—	328	142	242	730
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	81	19	29	94
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	24
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	26	10	1	8
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	1	7
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	93	80	92	18	2 907	1 138	1 930	5 882
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	12	—	—	223	91	148	725
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	—	26	—	344	124	152	679
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	16	—	—	70	9	58	195
Sales occupations	—	7	22	24	6	258	67	173	699
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	8	11	17	—	465	150	413	1 055
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	19	18
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	23	7	23	73
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	32	7	—	—	401	150	205	708
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	7	—	—	—	296	152	175	217
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	20	12	16	—	322	180	257	739
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	180	31	97	316
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	—	12	201	88	137	255
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	19	—	9	—	116	82	73	203
Construction	—	7	6	—	—	150	86	123	284
Manufacturing	—	12	6	—	—	320	115	203	877
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	—	7	12	246	110	200	539
Wholesale and retail trade	—	39	27	43	6	521	239	365	1 415
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	15	14	—	—	274	64	209	546
Business and repair services	—	—	6	9	—	124	42	77	234
Professional and related services	—	6	16	33	—	768	260	358	1 360
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	93	80	92	18	2 907	1 138	1 930	5 882
Private wage and salary workers	—	72	69	92	12	2 163	758	1 399	4 589
Government workers	—	7	5	—	—	310	171	240	675
Local government workers	—	—	5	—	—	160	99	120	275
Self-employed workers	—	14	6	—	6	389	197	281	578
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	115	92	92	18	3 296	1 413	2 131	6 528
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	103	81	83	12	2 573	1 014	1 662	5 042
50 to 52 weeks	—	42	67	60	6	1 895	752	1 321	4 001
40 to 49 weeks	—	13	8	16	—	207	60	123	412
27 to 39 weeks	—	22	—	—	6	197	66	67	236
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	6	—	6	376	216	245	808
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	137	94	92	18	3 404	1 400	2 252	7 050
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	27	—	—	65	45	45	196
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	19	9	37	100
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	2	42
With a self-care limitation	—	—	27	—	—	54	36	21	161
With a work disability	—	21	6	—	—	168	92	119	415
In labor force	—	21	6	—	—	100	58	51	255
Prevented from working	—	—	—	—	—	59	24	50	132
Na work disability	—	116	88	92	18	3 236	1 308	2 133	6 635
In labor force	—	88	88	92	18	2 734	1 067	1 847	5 646
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	6	—	—	13	—	871	435	376	747
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6	—	—	—	—	147	86	47	60
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	89	55	38	42
With a self-care limitation	6	—	—	—	—	101	55	26	35
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
Na workers	—	—	—	6	—	157	101	73	159
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	13 824	—	19 536	16 052	16 923	15 548
1 worker	—	—	—	20	—	355	149	179	621
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	26 100	—	25 479	31 339	39 679	38 528
2 or more workers	—	40	45	33	6	1 107	492	800	2 288
Mean family income (dollars)	—	31 211	43 315	44 062	45 800	38 894	36 470	40 038	51 845

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Minnehaha County			Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Minnehaha County					
	Sioux Falls, SO MSA	Sioux Falls city (pt.)		Tract 1	Tract 4.03	Tract 4.04	Tract 10	Tract 11.03	Tract 11.04
		Total							
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	47 850	47 850	39 489	1 131	1 516	2 167	1 996	1 772	2 471
Less than \$5,000	2 480	2 480	2 147	82	62	112	62	39	99
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 977	3 977	3 324	143	162	139	114	24	133
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 617	4 617	3 895	219	149	208	204	102	196
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 013	10 013	8 525	315	339	435	500	162	449
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 284	9 284	7 624	146	309	496	560	348	563
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 420	9 420	7 577	108	251	563	382	451	705
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 528	5 528	4 372	76	192	174	133	464	281
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 278	1 278	1 013	11	40	32	36	121	38
\$100,000 or more	1 253	1 253	1 012	31	12	8	5	61	7
Median (dollars)	27 764	27 764	27 123	18 734	26 533	29 244	26 967	42 443	30 798
Mean (dollars)	34 116	34 116	33 656	25 493	30 049	30 748	28 685	47 912	31 894
Families	32 327	32 327	25 622	682	1 044	1 435	1 526	1 498	1 783
Median income (dollars)	34 286	34 286	34 144	21 887	31 553	33 183	29 000	45 490	35 090
Males 15 years and over, with income	43 662	43 662	35 145	2 059	1 276	1 891	1 920	1 705	2 091
Median income (dollars)	18 636	18 636	18 230	8 796	18 125	20 099	16 899	27 111	21 410
Percent year-round full-time workers	56.5	56.5	55.3	32.4	62.0	56.7	56.4	69.3	61.9
Median income (dollars)	24 982	24 982	24 582	16 824	25 383	24 237	21 839	31 678	25 713
Females 15 years and over, with income	45 207	45 207	37 419	1 001	1 405	2 048	1 838	1 753	2 597
Median income (dollars)	10 753	10 753	10 992	7 160	11 130	11 007	10 327	14 568	11 845
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.7	39.7	40.0	28.3	52.8	45.7	46.1	48.4	43.0
Median income (dollars)	16 088	16 088	16 178	14 036	15 421	15 727	14 449	20 864	16 654
Per capita income (dollars)	13 345	13 345	13 574	9 480	12 070	12 152	10 779	16 050	11 737
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	47 850	47 850	39 489	1 131	1 516	2 167	1 996	1 772	2 471
With earnings	40 339	40 339	33 157	859	1 380	1 880	1 880	1 641	2 081
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 706	33 706	33 294	25 679	30 552	31 303	27 184	47 017	31 830
With Social Security income	11 423	11 423	9 414	323	171	451	259	248	521
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 809	7 809	7 868	6 928	5 933	8 576	7 993	8 456	7 887
With public assistance income	2 128	2 128	1 891	112	91	70	107	4	127
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 202	3 202	3 151	2 869	3 507	2 209	3 886	1 200	3 155
With retirement income	5 778	5 778	5 028	172	97	346	186	162	264
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 722	7 722	7 761	7 452	4 453	6 277	6 676	9 643	9 355
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	40 904	40 904	40 926	28 763	34 113	34 942	29 922	51 762	35 612
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 209	40 209	39 749	22 222	31 722	34 643	29 680	50 052	34 636
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 687	41 687	42 204	35 227	37 305	35 282	30 261	54 769	37 484
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 333	44 333	44 863	31 754	38 327	36 397	32 494	54 137	38 686
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 438	45 438	45 786	26 527	38 472	36 811	33 824	53 339	39 054
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 196	43 196	43 968	36 224	38 179	35 943	30 762	55 430	38 072
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 744	19 744	19 685	13 512	16 061	19 122	16 702	18 697	19 352
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 987	15 987	15 957	12 206	15 048	14 775	14 068	18 149	16 964
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 615	28 615	28 587	21 257	22 536	24 375	23 549	22 787	31 344
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	32 327	32 327	25 622	682	1 044	1 435	1 526	1 498	1 783
Householder worked in 1989	27 767	27 767	21 869	551	921	1 306	1 377	1 340	1 536
With related children under 18 years	17 449	17 449	13 585	339	597	781	912	980	1 179
With related children under 5 years	7 809	7 809	6 217	181	332	336	509	410	504
Married-couple families	27 405	27 405	21 297	512	845	1 258	1 206	1 394	1 464
Householder worked in 1989	23 666	23 666	18 289	415	727	1 135	1 115	1 255	1 269
With related children under 18 years	14 075	14 075	10 617	236	427	666	694	887	923
With related children under 5 years	6 626	6 626	5 175	118	267	299	419	395	404
Female householder, no husband present	3 842	3 842	3 445	97	170	106	234	93	265
Householder worked in 1989	3 164	3 164	2 828	85	165	106	182	74	221
With related children under 18 years	2 821	2 821	2 529	83	147	67	175	82	221
With related children under 5 years	991	991	901	49	57	27	72	15	81
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	19 871	19 871	17 930	606	679	955	717	366	877
Nonfamily householder	15 523	15 523	13 867	449	472	732	470	274	688
65 years and over	4 744	4 744	3 949	146	54	201	76	39	248
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	119 412	119 412	95 274	2 632	3 694	5 504	5 273	5 272	6 574
Persons under 18 years	32 948	32 948	25 033	633	1 013	1 562	1 519	1 809	2 196
Related children under 18 years	32 842	32 842	24 927	633	992	1 562	1 519	1 809	2 172
Related children 5 to 17 years	23 114	23 114	17 186	427	586	1 113	939	1 310	1 510
Persons 65 years and over	13 189	13 189	10 724	335	178	545	258	244	585
Persons 75 years and over	5 344	5 344	4 310	167	91	146	72	68	291
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	1 742	1 742	1 421	85	96	22	107	49	90
Percent below poverty level	5.4	5.4	5.5	12.5	9.2	1.5	7.0	3.3	5.0
Householder worked in 1989	1 183	1 183	985	58	73	22	76	25	64
With related children under 18 years	1 403	1 403	1 206	67	84	22	89	39	90
With related children under 5 years	745	745	674	42	39	11	53	15	57
Married-couple families	667	667	450	34	43	-	51	23	10
Householder worked in 1989	449	449	332	26	25	-	46	13	10
With related children under 18 years	415	415	315	16	31	-	38	13	10
With related children under 5 years	241	241	206	13	20	-	20	-	-
Female householder, no husband present	967	967	875	44	45	11	56	26	80
Householder worked in 1989	652	652	581	32	40	11	30	12	54
With related children under 18 years	900	900	813	44	45	11	51	26	80
With related children under 5 years	473	473	437	22	19	11	33	15	57
Unrelated individuals	4 174	4 174	3 767	141	147	254	130	33	149
Nonfamily householder	2 844	2 844	2 524	81	79	150	57	24	89
65 years and over	1 118	1 118	907	24	32	56	40	9	56
Persons	9 611	9 611	8 205	441	438	297	479	183	435
Percent below poverty level	8.0	8.0	8.6	16.8	11.9	5.4	9.1	3.5	6.6
Persons under 18 years	2 885	2 885	2 433	178	176	21	172	65	211
Related children under 18 years	2 796	2 796	2 344	178	155	21	172	65	187
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 802	1 802	1 443	114	105	10	108	43	96
Persons 65 years and over	1 359	1 359	1 027	42	38	56	40	20	56
Persons 75 years and over	828	828	613	12	8	49	15	20	28
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 935	3 935	3 508	172	145	133	175	63	201
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	14 057	14 057	11 712	618	632	484	648	265	619
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	31 443	31 443	25 625	1 507	1 304	1 342	1 668	485	1 389

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Minnehaha County—Con.		Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County							
	Tract 18.02	Tract 104	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 254	3 787	1 100	2 743	1 420	1 163	1 463	2 161	1 432	1 217
Less than \$5,000	—	92	82	178	144	33	62	112	125	101
\$5,000 to \$9,999	44	192	133	308	193	56	156	133	181	150
\$10,000 to \$14,999	12	306	211	345	117	149	149	208	152	181
\$15,000 to \$24,999	136	573	308	743	384	288	339	435	448	321
\$25,000 to \$34,999	293	661	146	649	305	203	296	496	191	210
\$35,000 to \$49,999	461	898	108	343	193	277	251	563	241	225
\$50,000 to \$74,999	269	714	70	148	84	133	164	174	48	29
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10	187	11	19	—	24	34	32	28	—
\$100,000 or more	29	164	31	10	—	—	12	8	18	—
Median (dollars)	40 198	35 765	18 949	20 957	21 190	27 809	25 850	29 289	20 079	20 550
Mean (dollars)	41 412	42 615	25 574	24 044	22 976	30 236	29 265	30 811	24 128	22 494
Families	1 114	3 135	661	1 422	936	885	991	1 435	830	577
Median income (dollars)	41 356	38 874	22 099	28 244	25 746	32 361	31 133	33 183	25 068	28 155
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 330	4 030	2 021	2 199	1 258	1 072	1 212	1 891	1 158	860
Median income (dollars)	23 287	22 892	8 653	15 771	15 128	17 941	17 723	20 099	15 550	15 882
Percent year-round full-time workers	72.5	65.4	32.1	56.9	46.3	58.4	61.4	56.7	50.4	53.8
Median income (dollars)	26 524	28 858	16 745	18 910	20 154	22 100	24 609	24 237	20 617	19 054
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 309	3 462	979	2 629	1 198	1 134	1 351	2 042	1 208	1 031
Median income (dollars)	13 525	10 688	7 142	10 613	9 307	11 780	11 256	11 034	9 549	11 608
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.2	39.9	27.7	45.6	41.4	44.4	53.4	45.8	35.0	38.8
Median income (dollars)	19 759	16 506	14 089	14 741	14 444	16 863	15 342	15 727	14 827	15 164
Per capita income (dollars)	12 945	14 242	9 483	10 984	9 296	11 638	11 771	12 157	10 751	10 795
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 254	3 787	1 100	2 743	1 420	1 163	1 463	2 161	1 432	1 217
With earnings	1 206	3 400	838	2 318	1 092	999	1 333	1 818	1 156	904
Mean earnings (dollars)	39 994	41 328	25 574	23 975	23 589	29 126	29 723	31 303	23 312	22 481
With Social Security income	115	682	318	585	453	268	165	445	440	337
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 327	8 266	6 886	7 549	7 043	8 114	5 853	8 663	7 582	8 412
With public assistance income	108	12	112	126	148	36	91	70	129	39
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 050	4 536	2 869	3 665	3 058	3 198	3 507	2 209	2 123	3 636
With retirement income	79	439	172	283	266	191	97	346	235	130
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 645	7 769	7 452	5 799	4 789	6 408	4 453	6 277	6 766	8 577
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	43 557	46 834	28 726	30 167	27 339	33 332	33 173	34 942	28 467	28 336
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 183	47 878	22 319	28 181	26 392	32 474	30 719	34 643	25 301	26 273
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 286	45 347	35 191	32 256	28 435	34 269	36 695	35 282	31 528	30 765
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 545	48 747	31 833	34 259	29 952	36 085	37 400	36 397	33 434	31 659
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 301	50 756	26 799	34 884	30 346	37 268	36 811	32 148	32 006	31 659
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 022	45 939	36 233	33 754	29 508	33 570	37 544	35 943	34 455	31 320
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 782	24 034	13 512	17 224	19 289	18 718	16 061	19 122	15 426	19 810
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 276	17 790	12 206	14 853	14 371	13 827	15 048	14 775	13 426	14 570
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 545	36 851	21 257	25 523	25 803	49 348	22 536	24 375	21 033	31 257
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 114	3 135	661	1 422	936	885	991	1 435	830	577
Householder worked in 1989	1 074	2 822	530	1 231	744	711	874	1 306	647	462
With related children under 18 years	741	1 891	332	740	502	462	584	781	424	322
With related children under 5 years	335	760	181	418	202	216	325	336	181	188
Married-couple families	1 044	2 860	491	1 066	705	726	798	1 258	592	415
Householder worked in 1989	1 008	2 572	394	916	583	574	686	1 135	469	337
With related children under 18 years	696	1 700	229	487	374	337	414	666	266	210
With related children under 5 years	328	664	118	293	173	179	260	299	120	133
Female householder, no husband present	45	174	97	279	172	138	170	106	175	121
Householder worked in 1989	45	159	85	248	120	116	165	106	135	84
With related children under 18 years	31	133	83	217	98	119	147	67	141	88
With related children under 5 years	—	53	49	117	29	37	57	27	49	42
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	174	788	596	1 803	624	360	679	949	787	821
Nonfamily householder	140	652	439	1 321	484	278	472	726	602	640
65 years and over	27	242	141	227	211	82	54	195	177	203
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 046	11 302	2 558	5 883	3 472	3 058	3 557	5 498	3 193	2 538
Persons under 18 years	1 477	3 779	621	1 226	935	844	988	1 562	757	568
Related children under 18 years	1 477	3 779	621	1 226	930	844	967	1 562	757	556
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 022	2 815	415	817	678	587	573	1 113	509	345
Persons 65 years and over	94	796	330	582	435	308	166	539	452	447
Persons 75 years and over	33	288	162	190	202	107	79	140	185	233
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	6	100	85	118	91	45	96	22	61	71
Percent below poverty level	.5	3.2	12.9	8.3	9.7	5.1	9.7	1.5	7.3	12.3
Householder worked in 1989	6	51	58	92	67	30	73	22	35	60
With related children under 18 years	6	58	67	82	91	45	84	22	56	71
With related children under 5 years	6	25	42	60	30	30	39	11	24	46
Married-couple families	6	70	34	24	41	6	43	—	7	12
Householder worked in 1989	6	23	26	24	41	6	25	—	—	12
With related children under 18 years	6	28	16	9	41	6	31	—	7	12
With related children under 5 years	6	8	13	9	22	6	20	—	7	12
Female householder, no husband present	—	28	44	84	33	39	45	11	48	46
Householder worked in 1989	—	28	32	68	16	24	40	11	29	35
With related children under 18 years	—	28	44	73	33	39	45	11	43	46
With related children under 5 years	—	17	22	51	8	24	19	11	11	21
Unrelated individuals	5	120	136	376	228	62	147	254	220	176
Nonfamily householder	—	76	76	247	189	50	79	150	149	109
65 years and over	—	39	24	58	94	14	32	56	69	24
Persons	30	419	436	667	503	238	438	297	406	419
Percent below poverty level	.7	3.7	17.0	11.3	14.5	7.8	12.3	5.4	12.7	16.5
Persons under 18 years	13	130	178	111	136	124	176	21	112	150
Related children under 18 years	13	130	178	111	136	124	155	21	112	144
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	90	114	67	100	91	105	10	78	86
Persons 65 years and over	—	67	42	58	94	14	38	56	74	42
Persons 75 years and over	—	53	12	40	79	—	8	49	44	17
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	25	153	172	247	129	111	145	133	188	264
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	48	767	613	1 010	596	292	620	484	577	505
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	483	2 020	1 457	2 170	1 395	747	1 292	1 336	1 352	965

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County—Con.									
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
INCOME IN 1989										
Households -----	912	1 548	1 650	1 949	1 587	1 727	2 412	2 123	2 069	59
Less than \$5,000 -----	319	139	96	62	68	39	99	103	92	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	201	251	184	114	160	24	133	141	129	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	131	222	249	197	165	96	190	190	253	7
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	137	477	429	500	481	156	439	267	376	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	66	258	396	533	385	348	553	290	461	14
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	32	123	249	376	213	438	672	433	458	13
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	19	65	43	126	101	444	281	367	261	7
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	—	7	—	36	—	121	38	108	22	—
\$100,000 or more -----	7	—	4	5	5	61	7	224	17	11
Median (dollars) -----	7 763	18 056	21 389	26 692	23 203	42 188	30 740	36 980	29 226	40 893
Mean (dollars) -----	12 482	20 964	23 659	28 522	25 307	48 031	31 821	53 778	31 672	59 739
Families -----	113	629	958	1 486	691	1 453	1 724	1 409	1 374	52
Median income (dollars) -----	25 469	24 025	26 721	29 228	28 801	45 554	35 020	44 679	34 600	42 143
Males 15 years and over, with income -----	495	1 127	1 280	1 839	1 082	1 660	2 045	1 808	1 740	409
Median income (dollars) -----	8 015	15 191	15 930	17 219	16 537	27 009	21 670	27 981	19 124	3 455
Percent year-round full-time workers -----	32.7	57.1	54.8	57.3	61.1	69.2	62.2	50.3	47.9	9.0
Median income (dollars) -----	18 250	17 971	18 644	22 019	20 798	31 353	25 740	36 686	26 806	31 964
Females 15 years and over, with income -----	619	1 226	1 520	1 782	1 380	1 706	2 531	1 972	2 094	658
Median income (dollars) -----	7 171	9 555	10 184	10 498	12 162	14 485	11 743	10 930	11 442	3 301
Percent year-round full-time workers -----	33.1	38.6	42.2	46.9	51.4	47.7	42.7	27.1	34.0	10.8
Median income (dollars) -----	14 464	14 276	14 683	14 442	16 816	21 040	16 434	18 196	16 851	14 271
Per capita income (dollars) -----	9 815	10 446	10 738	10 796	13 402	16 060	11 747	23 210	13 501	6 103
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households -----	912	1 548	1 650	1 949	1 587	1 727	2 412	2 123	2 069	59
With earnings -----	576	1 307	1 357	1 833	1 408	1 596	2 028	1 580	1 608	59
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	15 646	20 641	23 061	27 326	25 032	47 135	31 794	54 628	29 443	46 308
With Social Security income -----	289	365	467	252	312	248	515	777	723	11
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	4 385	6 450	6 838	8 078	6 258	8 456	7 818	9 209	8 960	20 260
With public assistance income -----	188	77	64	95	38	4	127	96	71	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	2 417	4 901	4 660	3 833	3 578	1 200	3 155	3 757	2 346	—
With retirement income -----	36	144	244	179	136	162	264	347	387	25
Mean retirement income (dollars) -----	2 881	3 613	7 050	6 295	6 283	9 643	9 355	12 029	7 903	16 916
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars) -----	28 303	27 181	26 816	29 888	31 173	52 023	35 637	65 438	37 844	64 146
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	17 187	27 297	26 280	29 841	30 861	50 099	34 611	58 707	36 877	25 200
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	38 477	27 034	27 316	29 954	31 341	55 507	37 578	68 775	38 499	78 495
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	44 289	30 623	30 004	32 515	34 252	54 430	38 667	71 580	38 697	72 569
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	30 745	32 629	31 243	34 112	40 045	53 364	38 950	67 784	39 938	40 400
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	50 540	28 485	28 995	30 405	31 829	56 218	38 193	73 298	37 884	78 495
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	12 032	16 124	16 322	16 402	20 792	18 697	18 801	20 660	31 130	10 000
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	10 408	13 713	14 385	13 552	14 322	18 149	16 055	16 715	15 319	10 000
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	14 955	21 980	19 079	23 549	27 707	22 787	31 344	25 857	46 715	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families -----	113	629	958	1 486	691	1 453	1 724	1 409	1 374	52
Householder worked in 1989 -----	72	542	776	1 337	618	1 295	1 483	1 095	1 083	52
With related children under 18 years -----	59	357	474	891	259	961	1 135	467	562	14
With related children under 5 years -----	34	146	229	509	148	403	196	196	239	7
Married-couple families -----	57	469	693	1 172	529	1 355	1 425	1 233	1 228	45
Householder worked in 1989 -----	40	410	560	1 081	471	1 216	1 236	968	970	45
With related children under 18 years -----	18	242	311	679	156	878	899	384	493	7
With related children under 5 years -----	18	94	180	419	114	384	394	163	230	7
Female householder, no husband present -----	56	144	206	228	120	93	245	146	139	7
Householder worked in 1989 -----	32	124	167	176	105	74	201	97	106	7
With related children under 18 years -----	41	107	127	169	79	82	201	83	69	7
With related children under 5 years -----	16	52	34	72	29	15	71	33	9	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	953	1 162	918	682	1 156	366	877	802	836	7
Nonfamily householder -----	799	919	692	463	896	274	688	714	695	7
65 years and over -----	190	194	226	76	172	39	248	279	305	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	1 252	3 099	3 632	5 113	2 939	5 145	6 393	4 643	4 745	132
Persons under 18 years -----	86	710	838	1 491	455	1 782	2 113	840	1 027	32
Related children under 18 years -----	86	696	832	1 491	455	1 782	2 089	832	1 027	32
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	50	429	538	911	284	1 289	1 452	629	694	24
Persons 65 years and over -----	190	346	539	258	323	244	572	1 037	893	19
Persons 75 years and over -----	125	186	230	72	123	68	278	388	357	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families -----	33	67	62	107	26	49	90	90	29	—
Percent below poverty level -----	29.2	10.7	6.5	7.2	3.8	3.4	5.2	6.4	2.1	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	9	60	48	76	12	25	64	48	22	—
With related children under 18 years -----	26	53	50	89	12	39	90	67	29	—
With related children under 5 years -----	11	45	14	53	12	15	57	30	16	—
Married-couple families -----	—	27	9	51	14	23	10	16	16	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	—	27	9	46	—	13	10	8	16	—
With related children under 18 years -----	—	20	9	38	—	13	10	16	16	—
With related children under 5 years -----	—	20	—	20	—	—	—	8	16	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	33	40	53	56	7	26	80	66	13	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	9	33	39	30	7	12	54	32	6	—
With related children under 18 years -----	26	33	41	51	7	26	80	51	13	—
With related children under 5 years -----	11	25	14	33	7	15	57	22	—	—
Unrelated individuals -----	458	251	188	108	189	33	149	117	143	—
Nonfamily householder -----	420	164	100	57	135	24	89	103	119	—
65 years and over -----	117	43	44	40	33	9	56	43	52	—
Persons -----	544	477	395	457	262	183	435	345	239	—
Percent below poverty level -----	43.5	15.4	10.9	8.9	8.9	3.6	6.8	7.4	5.0	—
Persons under 18 years -----	41	126	116	172	33	65	211	91	51	—
Related children under 18 years -----	41	112	116	172	33	65	187	83	51	—
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	33	28	96	108	14	43	96	59	30	—
Persons 65 years and over -----	117	43	50	40	54	20	56	43	52	—
Persons 75 years and over -----	79	22	30	15	33	20	28	21	37	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	232	207	227	165	154	63	201	128	102	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	650	765	635	598	457	265	619	434	425	14
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level -----	823	1 553	1 318	1 618	1 000	464	1 376	683	1 075	14

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County—Con.									Remainder of Minnehaha County	
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 104 (pt.)		Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 4.03 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989											
Households	2 508	1 392	1 112	1 818	1 248	767	1 831	78		31	53
Less than \$5,000	130	36	13	79	—	5	30	—		—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	290	57	61	138	44	60	27	—		10	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	348	70	70	106	12	34	20	23		8	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	818	227	242	336	136	97	121	20		7	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	407	278	231	294	293	129	175	17		—	13
\$35,000 to \$49,999	370	318	306	422	455	164	324	10		—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	120	213	127	317	269	164	590	8		6	28
\$75,000 to \$99,999	17	121	50	75	10	44	201	—		—	6
\$100,000 or more	8	72	12	51	29	70	343	—		—	—
Median (dollars)	20 812	36 556	32 143	33 036	40 124	42 284	59 849	17 000		11 719	60 167
Mean (dollars)	24 075	44 314	39 802	38 411	41 391	48 683	80 376	25 138		22 615	51 676
Families	1 396	992	849	1 391	1 108	601	1 592	67		21	53
Median income (dollars)	25 000	41 544	36 116	38 839	41 277	46 926	62 043	27 875		18 393	60 167
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 132	1 156	1 010	1 675	1 318	735	1 895	68		38	64
Median income (dollars)	13 486	28 306	21 519	21 433	23 287	24 894	41 352	17 750		13 750	35 714
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.0	65.4	53.0	62.7	72.7	58.8	68.2	36.8		50.0	73.4
Median income (dollars)	20 621	30 978	26 575	30 241	26 433	35 417	50 667	25 893		18 542	51 762
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 472	1 297	1 030	1 761	1 303	737	1 689	70		22	54
Median income (dollars)	9 428	13 662	12 929	12 195	13 610	12 363	12 550	6 974		7 857	4 079
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.5	35.8	32.7	48.3	53.5	36.1	28.8	—		54.5	37.0
Median income (dollars)	13 659	18 986	17 765	16 607	19 759	18 663	23 854	—		9 643	18 750
Per capita income (dollars)	10 176	17 564	16 404	13 866	12 995	19 358	26 987	10 685		9 331	19 972
INCOME TYPE IN 1989											
Households	2 508	1 392	1 112	1 818	1 248	767	1 831	78		31	53
With earnings	2 053	1 144	881	1 629	1 200	645	1 717	78		21	47
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 858	42 355	37 530	38 209	39 965	45 651	75 669	19 755		29 870	54 068
With Social Security income	662	388	394	299	115	251	293	42		5	6
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 615	9 208	7 984	7 116	6 327	10 896	9 074	7 585		9 600	8 136
With public assistance income	203	49	5	79	12	4	28	—		—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 280	2 978	390	2 805	2 050	3 036	2 947	—		—	—
With retirement income	329	269	275	162	79	96	164	10		—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 884	8 159	8 148	7 048	9 645	11 071	13 502	6 924		—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE											
Families (dollars)	28 403	51 761	45 656	43 683	43 545	57 068	86 217	26 967		29 908	51 676
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 793	52 166	54 973	46 440	43 161	58 986	87 379	44 312		17 610	76 815
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 962	51 428	39 247	39 258	44 286	55 766	84 899	21 964		36 057	43 506
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 309	54 297	48 256	48 797	44 538	58 885	87 734	26 967		29 908	54 061
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 358	55 779	64 848	54 259	44 288	63 528	89 179	44 312		17 610	76 815
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 439	53 059	39 233	41 170	45 022	56 081	86 148	21 964		36 057	45 360
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 286	36 426	24 003	19 228	25 782	30 143	40 283	—		—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 594	29 655	21 601	17 606	22 276	27 921	34 652	—		—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 184	41 361	39 819	24 587	33 545	39 983	58 382	—		—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
All Income Levels in 1989											
Families	1 396	992	849	1 391	1 108	601	1 592	67		21	53
Householder worked in 1989	1 131	854	702	1 235	1 068	504	1 462	55		21	47
With related children under 18 years	717	459	346	878	735	248	861	15		7	13
With related children under 5 years	344	198	144	397	335	80	269	8		—	7
Married-couple families	1 123	850	758	1 131	1 038	563	1 510	67		21	47
Householder worked in 1989	918	746	618	1 000	1 002	466	1 393	55		21	41
With related children under 18 years	528	387	267	666	690	217	801	15		7	13
With related children under 5 years	280	179	133	325	328	80	260	8		—	7
Female householder, no husband present	227	102	91	241	45	38	59	—		—	—
Householder worked in 1989	167	78	84	222	45	38	46	—		—	—
With related children under 18 years	165	54	79	199	31	31	45	—		—	—
With related children under 5 years	64	11	11	72	—	—	5	—		—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 473	482	303	592	174	188	329	11		10	—
Nonfamily householder	1 112	400	263	427	140	166	239	11		10	—
65 years and over	310	181	132	147	27	72	61	—		5	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 678	3 498	2 677	5 006	4 009	1 928	5 444	184		74	137
Persons under 18 years	1 372	992	613	1 572	1 458	438	1 689	24		12	25
Related children under 18 years	1 372	983	606	1 572	1 458	438	1 689	24		12	25
Related children 5 to 17 years	929	716	459	1 093	1 003	315	1 319	15		12	13
Persons 65 years and over	824	546	492	316	94	367	356	49		5	12
Persons 75 years and over	381	221	160	157	33	136	73	24		5	12
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families	119	25	15	95	6	—	19	—		—	—
Percent below poverty level	8.5	2.5	1.8	6.8	.5	—	1.2	—		—	—
Householder worked in 1989	87	16	8	53	6	—	14	—		—	—
With related children under 18 years	106	16	15	71	6	—	19	—		—	—
With related children under 5 years	64	11	—	54	6	—	4	—		—	—
Married-couple families	47	9	8	43	6	—	4	—		—	—
Householder worked in 1989	39	—	8	12	6	—	4	—		—	—
With related children under 18 years	34	—	8	19	6	—	4	—		—	—
With related children under 5 years	24	—	—	19	6	—	4	—		—	—
Female householder, no husband present	61	16	7	52	—	—	15	—		—	—
Householder worked in 1989	37	—	—	41	—	—	10	—		—	—
With related children under 18 years	61	16	7	52	—	—	15	—		—	—
With related children under 5 years	40	11	—	35	—	—	—	—		—	—
Unrelated individuals	281	50	26	93	5	24	53	—		5	—
Nonfamily householder	135	41	13	50	—	10	15	—		5	—
65 years and over	16	25	6	34	—	10	8	—		—	—
Persons	716	144	82	362	30	24	106	—		5	—
Percent below poverty level	12.6	4.1	3.1	7.2	.7	1.2	1.9	—		6.8	—
Persons under 18 years	238	71	41	127	13	—	29	—		—	—
Related children under 18 years	238	62	34	127	13	—	29	—		—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	116	52	34	59	—	—	24	—		—	—
Persons 65 years and over	24	41	6	45	—	10	8	—		—	—
Persons 75 years and over	7	23	6	35	—	—	8	—		—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	312	32	44	165	25	—	62	—		—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 090	194	107	548	48	53	113	—		5	12
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 111	444	382	1 029	483	207	270	61		50	12

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Minnehoho County—Con.								
	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	6	47	45	59	6	2 207	948	1 250	3 709
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	—	—	132	57	52	92
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6	—	—	—	—	225	104	110	192
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	7	6	6	—	226	94	92	283
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	6	10	—	504	193	215	553
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	27	—	10	—	427	245	294	644
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	6	13	33	6	427	149	321	888
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	7	20	—	—	198	64	127	706
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	32	30	10	187
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	36	12	29	164
Median (dollars)	5 360	29 562	44 107	38 125	46 250	25 315	26 048	30 714	36 043
Mean (dollars)	8 100	35 448	43 315	34 898	45 800	29 034	28 939	34 421	42 983
Families	—	40	45	59	6	1 619	742	1 052	3 068
Median income (dollars)	—	27 679	44 107	38 125	46 250	30 347	28 730	32 937	39 505
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	81	45	46	12	2 064	961	1 244	3 962
Median income (dollars)	—	11 150	33 125	16 563	20 000	18 159	18 250	18 950	23 009
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	35.8	73.3	52.2	50.0	56.8	54.2	62.5	65.9
Median income (dollars)	—	12 417	34 196	19 286	31 250	23 834	21 631	23 071	28 955
Females 15 years and over, with income	6	56	47	66	6	2 129	757	1 253	3 392
Median income (dollars)	8 750	3 295	18 906	21 071	6 250	8 134	7 965	9 413	10 776
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	23.2	72.3	54.5	—	33.9	30.5	42.9	40.8
Median income (dollars)	—	15 179	18 438	27 750	—	13 941	12 788	15 899	16 506
Per capita income (dollars)	8 100	10 240	15 623	11 335	7 427	10 609	10 480	10 958	14 300
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	6	47	45	59	6	2 207	948	1 250	3 709
With earnings	—	47	45	53	6	1 786	760	1 095	3 322
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	21 617	42 842	33 208	45 800	29 025	28 573	32 034	41 835
With Social Security income	6	7	—	6	—	718	298	323	640
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	2 100	4 932	—	13 824	—	6 970	7 824	6 939	8 311
With public assistance income	—	12	—	—	—	69	20	28	108
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	4 300	—	—	—	2 492	2 829	3 037	4 536
With retirement income	—	7	—	—	—	137	56	121	429
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	16 428	—	—	—	7 213	6 936	6 288	7 789
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	—	31 211	43 315	34 898	45 800	34 076	32 660	38 373	47 268
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	23 031	47 725	35 286	45 800	36 431	34 757	36 121	47 907
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	40 252	40 092	33 760	—	31 598	30 349	41 816	46 327
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	31 763	43 948	39 410	45 800	35 245	33 902	40 217	49 269
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	21 009	51 660	42 942	45 800	38 407	37 166	38 177	50 814
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	40 252	40 092	33 760	—	31 886	30 553	43 208	47 032
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	28 085	—	26 100	—	18 028	9 350	16 060	24 034
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	28 085	—	26 100	—	12 908	7 994	15 082	17 790
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	23 774	16 130	19 188	36 851
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	—	40	45	59	6	1 619	742	1 052	3 068
Householder worked in 1989	—	40	45	53	6	1 375	608	936	2 767
With related children under 18 years	—	21	19	44	6	850	389	639	1 876
With related children under 5 years	—	—	7	20	—	359	164	283	752
Married-couple families	—	34	39	39	6	1 462	705	962	2 793
Householder worked in 1989	—	34	39	33	6	1 241	586	859	2 517
With related children under 18 years	—	15	13	24	6	766	357	572	1 685
With related children under 5 years	—	—	7	10	—	342	161	268	656
Female householder, no husband present	—	6	—	20	—	104	30	63	174
Householder worked in 1989	—	6	—	20	—	84	15	52	159
With related children under 18 years	—	6	—	20	—	57	25	51	133
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	10	—	15	3	9	53
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	6	35	—	—	—	662	225	226	777
Nonfamily householder	6	7	—	—	—	588	206	198	641
65 years and over	6	—	—	—	—	335	117	90	242
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6	160	127	181	37	5 905	2 599	3 794	11 118
Persons under 18 years	—	28	27	83	19	1 790	854	1 322	3 755
Related children under 18 years	—	28	27	83	19	1 790	854	1 322	3 755
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	28	21	58	19	1 333	645	999	2 800
Persons 65 years and over	6	—	—	13	—	871	435	376	747
Persons 75 years and over	6	—	—	13	—	423	152	159	264
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	—	—	—	—	—	93	69	59	100
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	—	—	5.7	9.3	5.6	3.3
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	63	36	48	51
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	49	43	47	58
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	17	12	12	25
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—	—	65	45	37	70
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	39	27	28	23
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	23	22	27	28
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	7	15	5	8
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	—	23	19	22	28
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	19	4	20	28
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	23	16	20	28
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	7	17
Unrelated individuals	—	22	—	—	—	136	48	76	120
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	—	—	133	38	68	76
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	96	35	41	39
Persons	—	22	—	—	—	391	259	310	419
Percent below poverty level	—	13.8	—	—	—	6.6	10.0	8.2	3.8
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	97	99	126	130
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	97	99	126	130
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	—	—	82	72	115	90
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	135	74	56	67
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	96	43	23	53
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	10	—	—	—	129	116	19	153
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	50	—	—	—	699	333	479	767
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	6	50	21	13	—	1 835	809	1 063	1 959

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Minnehaha County	Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 1 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	120 490	120 490	96 214	3 398	3 324
Native	119 411	119 411	95 251	3 376	3 302
Foreign born	1 079	1 079	963	22	22
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	195	195	184	6	6
Persons 5 years and over	111 110	111 110	88 829	3 206	3 132
Speak a language other than English	3 481	3 481	2 797	75	75
Do not speak English "very well"	872	872	720	39	39
In linguistically isolated households	304	304	285	12	12
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	29 985	29 985	23 423	564	552
Preprimary school	2 374	2 374	1 961	62	62
Public school	1 555	1 555	1 278	41	41
Elementary or high school	20 159	20 159	14 865	368	356
Public school	17 919	17 919	12 924	328	316
College	7 452	7 452	6 597	134	134
Public college	3 753	3 753	3 080	115	115
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	75 856	75 856	61 079	2 349	2 301
Less than 9th grade	6 212	6 212	4 801	412	400
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6 312	6 312	5 161	453	442
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25 604	25 604	19 605	657	646
Some college, no degree	15 454	15 454	12 664	555	549
Associate degree	6 005	6 005	4 827	158	150
Bachelor's degree	12 137	12 137	10 375	108	108
Graduate or professional degree	4 132	4 132	3 646	6	6
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.5	83.5	83.7	63.2	63.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.4	21.4	23.0	4.9	5.0
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 198	1 198	1 112	1 322	1 341
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	111 110	111 110	88 829	3 206	3 132
Some house	57 303	57 303	43 045	1 427	1 377
Different house in United States	53 400	53 400	45 390	1 773	1 749
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	24 912	24 912	22 891	768	744
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	5 648	5 648	2 544	246	246
Different MSA/PMSA	8 302	8 302	7 321	387	387
Not in an MSA/PMSA	14 538	14 538	12 634	372	372
Abroad	407	407	394	6	6
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	64 413	64 413	52 289	1 412	1 367
Car, truck, or van	58 578	58 578	47 870	1 348	1 303
Drove alone	52 557	52 557	43 140	1 138	1 123
Carpooled	6 021	6 021	4 730	210	180
Public transportation	374	374	370	20	20
Other means	3 240	3 240	2 699	31	31
Worked at home	2 221	2 221	1 350	13	13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.1	15.1	14.1	14.0	13.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	62 165	62 165	50 554	1 369	1 348
Central city	57 133	57 133	49 486	1 346	1 325
Outside central city	5 032	5 032	1 068	23	23
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 248	2 248	1 735	43	19
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	91 515	91 515	74 245	2 882	2 815
In labor force	67 179	67 179	54 609	1 484	1 434
Employed	65 166	65 166	52 937	1 421	1 376
Unemployed	1 831	1 831	1 547	57	52
Percent of civilian labor force	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.9	3.6
Females 16 years and over	48 364	48 364	39 724	1 000	971
Employed	32 067	32 067	26 545	650	638
Unemployed	716	716	613	11	6
With own children under 6 years	8 289	8 289	6 595	195	195
In labor force	6 605	6 605	5 284	143	143
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 071	8 071	6 078	129	122
In labor force	6 996	6 996	5 303	129	122
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 589	6 589	5 114	185	180
Not enrolled in school	1 405	1 405	1 177	88	88
Unemployed or not in labor force	343	343	296	43	43
Not high school graduate	444	444	399	63	63
Employed	205	205	179	20	20
Unemployed	75	75	70	-	-
Not in labor force	157	157	143	43	43
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	72 664	72 664	58 868	2 396	2 339
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	55 871	55 871	45 216	1 830	1 785
50 to 52 weeks	42 057	42 057	33 839	922	891
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	75 881	75 881	61 341	1 682	1 620
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 085	2 085	1 707	40	40
With a mobility limitation	1 079	1 079	914	16	16
In labor force	359	359	306	-	-
With a self-care limitation	1 434	1 434	1 135	33	33
With a work disability	5 858	5 858	5 036	262	256
In labor force	3 452	3 452	2 957	140	134
Prevented from working	2 040	2 040	1 778	93	93
No work disability	70 023	70 023	56 305	1 420	1 364
In labor force	61 569	61 569	49 899	1 303	1 259
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13 159	13 159	10 694	326	321
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 750	1 750	1 404	104	104
With a mobility limitation	1 258	1 258	1 034	86	86
With a self-care limitation	919	919	696	44	44

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Ooto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SO MSA	Minnehaho County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Minnehaho County	Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaho County
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 1 (pt.)
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	65 166	65 166	52 937	1 421	1 376
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	7 583	7 583	6 379	93	93
Professional specialty occupations -----	8 519	8 519	7 184	21	21
Technicians and related support occupations -----	2 197	2 197	1 849	34	34
Sales occupations -----	8 889	8 889	7 606	124	124
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	12 606	12 606	10 466	196	189
Private household occupations -----	234	234	182	7	7
Protective service occupations -----	828	828	705	8	8
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	7 914	7 914	6 420	294	294
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	1 365	1 365	518	21	21
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	6 438	6 438	4 855	237	204
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	3 342	3 342	2 721	165	165
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	2 605	2 605	1 918	89	89
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	2 646	2 646	2 134	132	127
INCOME IN 1989					
Households -----	46 964	46 964	38 635	1 105	1 074
Less than \$5,000 -----	2 304	2 304	1 971	73	73
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	3 785	3 785	3 141	143	133
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	4 500	4 500	3 778	216	208
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	9 856	9 856	8 370	301	294
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	9 174	9 174	7 517	146	146
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	9 323	9 323	7 492	108	108
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	5 491	5 491	4 341	76	70
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 278	1 278	1 013	11	11
\$100,000 or more -----	1 253	1 253	1 012	31	31
Median (dollars) -----	28 052	28 052	27 402	18 822	19 073
Mean (dollars) -----	34 423	34 423	34 015	25 765	25 856
Families -----	31 816	31 816	25 129	669	648
Median income (dollars) -----	34 494	34 494	34 423	22 193	22 406
Per capita income (dollars) -----	13 558	13 558	13 840	10 241	10 261
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households -----	46 964	46 964	38 635	1 105	1 074
With earnings -----	39 572	39 572	32 422	839	818
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	33 994	33 994	33 631	25 939	25 838
With Social Security income -----	11 402	11 402	9 393	317	312
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	7 813	7 813	7 874	6 975	6 933
With public assistance income -----	2 065	2 065	1 828	112	112
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 133	3 133	3 072	2 869	2 869
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars) -----	41 224	41 224	41 330	29 057	29 030
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	40 697	40 697	40 361	22 566	22 675
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	44 521	44 521	45 107	32 059	32 153
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	45 732	45 732	46 175	26 972	27 271
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	20 188	20 188	20 181	13 816	13 816
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	16 421	16 421	16 440	12 513	12 513
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families -----	31 816	31 816	25 129	669	648
Householder worked in 1989 -----	27 348	27 348	21 468	538	517
With related children under 18 years -----	17 023	17 023	13 169	326	319
With related children under 5 years -----	7 624	7 624	6 042	178	178
Married-couple families -----	27 095	27 095	21 005	502	481
Householder worked in 1989 -----	23 374	23 374	18 015	405	384
With related children under 18 years -----	13 830	13 830	10 382	226	219
With related children under 5 years -----	6 521	6 521	5 080	118	118
Female householder, no husband present -----	3 687	3 687	3 290	94	94
Householder worked in 1989 -----	3 073	3 073	2 737	82	82
With related children under 18 years -----	2 676	2 676	2 384	80	80
With related children under 5 years -----	932	932	842	46	46
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	19 312	19 312	17 385	590	580
Nonfamily householder -----	15 148	15 148	13 506	436	426
65 years and over -----	4 728	4 728	3 933	140	135
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	116 533	116 533	92 511	2 521	2 447
Persons under 18 years -----	31 663	31 663	23 797	563	551
Related children under 18 years -----	31 583	31 583	23 717	563	551
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	22 281	22 281	16 398	375	363
Persons 65 years and over -----	13 159	13 159	10 694	326	321
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families -----	1 551	1 551	1 230	79	79
Percent below poverty level -----	4.9	4.9	4.9	11.8	12.2
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 066	1 066	868	52	52
With related children under 18 years -----	1 227	1 227	1 030	61	61
With related children under 5 years -----	653	653	582	39	39
Married-couple families -----	613	613	396	31	31
Householder worked in 1989 -----	395	395	278	23	23
With related children under 18 years -----	366	366	266	13	13
With related children under 5 years -----	214	214	179	13	13
Female householder, no husband present -----	858	858	766	41	41
Householder worked in 1989 -----	607	607	536	29	29
With related children under 18 years -----	791	791	704	41	41
With related children under 5 years -----	421	421	385	19	19
Unrelated individuals -----	3 857	3 857	3 459	135	130
Nonfamily householder -----	2 659	2 659	2 348	75	70
65 years and over -----	1 108	1 108	897	18	18
Persons -----	8 529	8 529	7 143	366	361
Percent below poverty level -----	7.3	7.3	7.7	14.5	14.8
Persons under 18 years -----	2 365	2 365	1 917	121	121
Related children under 18 years -----	2 302	2 302	1 854	121	121
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	1 526	1 526	1 167	75	75
Persons 65 years and over -----	1 346	1 346	1 014	33	33
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	3 382	3 382	2 955	151	151
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	12 766	12 766	10 441	543	538

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehoho County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	781	781	751
Native	654	654	624
Foreign born	127	127	127
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	56	56	56
Persons 5 years and over	642	642	616
Speak a language other than English	121	121	112
Do not speak English "very well"	101	101	101
In linguistically isolated households	101	101	101
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	345	345	339
Preprimary school	51	51	51
Public school	29	29	29
Elementary or high school	232	232	226
Public school	218	218	212
College	62	62	62
Public college	7	7	7
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	326	326	306
Less than 9th grade	60	60	60
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	92	92	92
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	47	47	41
Some college, no degree	61	61	56
Associate degree	29	29	20
Bachelor's degree	31	31	31
Graduate or professional degree	6	6	6
Percent high school graduate or higher	53.4	53.4	50.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.3	11.3	12.1
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 593	1 593	1 818
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	642	642	616
Some house	140	140	135
Different house in United States	402	402	381
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	217	217	211
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	132	132	117
Not in an MSA/PMSA	53	53	53
Abroad	100	100	100
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	254	254	234
Car, truck, or van	238	238	218
Drove alone	209	209	195
Carpooled	29	29	23
Public transportation	10	10	10
Other means	6	6	6
Worked at home	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.7	14.7	14.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	239	239	219
Central city	239	239	219
Outside central city	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	15	15	15
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	424	424	404
In labor force	292	292	272
Employed	268	268	248
Unemployed	24	24	24
Percent of civilian labor force	8.2	8.2	8.8
Females 16 years and over	119	119	105
Employed	38	38	24
Unemployed	12	12	12
With own children under 6 years	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	50	50	50
In labor force	31	31	31
Persons 16 to 19 years	58	58	58
Not enrolled in school	11	11	11
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	11	11
Not high school graduate	7	7	7
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	7	7	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	337	337	317
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	278	278	267
50 to 52 weeks	174	174	169
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	401	401	381
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6	6	6
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	6	6	6
With a work disability	13	13	13
In labor force	7	7	7
Prevented from working	6	6	6
No work disability	388	388	368
In labor force	279	279	259
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	23	23	23
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5	5	5
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	5	5	5

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	268	268	248
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6	6	6
Professional specialty occupations	22	22	13
Technicians and related support occupations	13	13	13
Sales occupations	14	14	14
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	31	31	26
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	11	11	11
Service occupations, except protective and household	23	23	23
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	49	49	49
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	59	59	59
Transportation and material moving occupations	14	14	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	26	26	26
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	230	230	216
Less than \$5,000	33	33	33
\$5,000 to \$9,999	36	36	27
\$10,000 to \$14,999	46	46	46
\$15,000 to \$24,999	42	42	42
\$25,000 to \$34,999	45	45	45
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14	14	9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14	14	14
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	16 250	16 250	17 885
Mean (dollars)	20 150	20 150	20 361
Families	78	78	78
Median income (dollars)	25 000	25 000	25 000
Per capita income (dollars)	7 497	7 497	7 414
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	230	230	216
With earnings	205	205	191
Mean earnings (dollars)	19 315	19 315	19 505
With Social Security income	16	16	16
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 026	6 026	6 026
With public assistance income	11	11	11
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 644	3 644	3 644
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	24 296	24 296	24 296
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 512	23 512	23 512
Married-couple families (dollars)	26 656	26 656	26 656
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 643	25 643	25 643
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 688	8 688	8 688
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 688	8 688	8 688
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	78	78	78
Householder worked in 1989	58	58	58
With related children under 18 years	78	78	78
With related children under 5 years	15	15	15
Married-couple families	52	52	52
Householder worked in 1989	39	39	39
With related children under 18 years	52	52	52
With related children under 5 years	15	15	15
Female householder, no husband present	16	16	16
Householder worked in 1989	9	9	9
With related children under 18 years	16	16	16
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	205	205	191
Nonfamily householder	152	152	138
65 years and over	12	12	12
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	754	754	730
Persons under 18 years	379	379	375
Related children under 18 years	363	363	359
Related children 5 to 17 years	224	224	224
Persons 65 years and over	23	23	23
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	16	16	16
Percent below poverty level	20.5	20.5	20.5
Householder worked in 1989	9	9	9
With related children under 18 years	16	16	16
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Married-couple families	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	16	16	16
Householder worked in 1989	9	9	9
With related children under 18 years	16	16	16
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	83	83	74
Nonfamily householder	42	42	33
65 years and over	6	6	6
Persons	235	235	222
Percent below poverty level	31.2	31.2	30.4
Persons under 18 years	152	152	148
Related children under 18 years	136	136	132
Related children 5 to 17 years	80	80	80
Persons 65 years and over	6	6	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	131	131	131
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	294	294	281

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehoho County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 484	1 484	1 420
Native	1 477	1 477	1 413
Foreign born	7	7	7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	11	11	11
Persons 5 years and over	1 311	1 311	1 247
Speak a language other than English	172	172	165
Do not speak English "very well"	117	117	110
In linguistically isolated households	16	16	16
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	387	387	357
Preprimary school	24	24	24
Public school	24	24	24
Elementary or high school	314	314	287
Public school	274	274	247
College	49	49	46
Public college	20	20	17
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	711	711	674
Less than 9th grade	28	28	21
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	175	175	163
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	198	198	193
Some college, no degree	215	215	204
Associate degree	33	33	31
Bachelor's degree	55	55	55
Graduate or professional degree	7	7	7
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.4	71.4	72.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.7	8.7	9.2
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 341	1 341	1 305
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 311	1 311	1 247
Same house	277	277	228
Different house in United States	1 034	1 034	1 019
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	393	393	384
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	20	20	14
Different MSA/PMSA	154	154	154
Not in an MSA/PMSA	467	467	467
Abroad	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	452	452	430
Car, truck, or van	390	390	368
Drove alone	286	286	264
Carpooled	104	104	104
Public transportation	8	8	8
Other means	54	54	54
Worked at home	-	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.0	18.0	16.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	440	440	418
Central city	410	410	394
Outside central city	30	30	24
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	12	12	12
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	1 032	1 032	995
In labor force	557	557	532
Employed	472	472	447
Unemployed	85	85	85
Percent of civilian labor force	15.3	15.3	16.0
Females 16 years and over	460	460	434
Employed	252	252	238
Unemployed	41	41	41
With own children under 6 years	74	74	72
In labor force	61	61	59
With own children 6 to 17 years only	78	78	69
In labor force	48	48	39
Persons 16 to 19 years	195	195	195
Not enrolled in school	109	109	109
Unemployed or not in labor force	67	67	67
Not high school graduate	64	64	64
Employed	42	42	42
Unemployed	10	10	10
Not in labor force	12	12	12
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	793	793	771
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	458	458	440
50 to 52 weeks	164	164	148
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	737	737	700
With a mobility or self-care limitation	46	46	46
With a mobility limitation	36	36	36
In labor force	6	6	6
With a self-care limitation	31	31	31
With a work disability	196	196	191
In labor force	106	106	104
Prevented from working	76	76	73
No work disability	541	541	509
In labor force	451	451	428
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	3	3	3
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3	3	3
With a mobility limitation	3	3	3
With a self-care limitation	3	3	3

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehoho County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	472	472	447
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	16	16	16
Professional specialty occupations -----	35	35	33
Technicians and related support occupations -----	9	9	9
Sales occupations -----	60	60	60
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	47	47	41
Private household occupations -----	—	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	3	3	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	135	135	126
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	20	20	20
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	71	71	69
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	41	41	38
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	18	18	18
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	17	17	17
INCOME IN 1989			
Households -----	422	422	411
Less than \$5,000 -----	112	112	112
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	137	137	137
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	50	50	50
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	45	45	43
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	49	49	46
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	13	13	13
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	16	16	10
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	7 898	7 898	7 641
Mean (dollars) -----	13 144	13 144	12 471
Families -----	227	227	216
Median income (dollars) -----	10 923	10 923	10 595
Per capita income (dollars) -----	4 400	4 400	4 274
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households -----	422	422	411
With earnings -----	366	366	355
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	14 064	14 064	13 317
With Social Security income -----	—	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	—	—	—
With public assistance income -----	41	41	41
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	5 494	5 494	5 494
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) -----	16 835	16 835	15 742
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	14 852	14 852	14 586
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	25 859	25 859	24 305
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	23 909	23 909	23 640
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	10 886	10 886	10 886
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	9 203	9 203	9 203
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families -----	227	227	216
Householder worked in 1989 -----	194	194	183
With related children under 18 years -----	179	179	176
With related children under 5 years -----	85	85	82
Married-couple families -----	99	99	88
Householder worked in 1989 -----	99	99	88
With related children under 18 years -----	71	71	68
With related children under 5 years -----	28	28	25
Female householder, no husband present -----	92	92	92
Householder worked in 1989 -----	69	69	69
With related children under 18 years -----	82	82	82
With related children under 5 years -----	36	36	36
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	317	317	317
Nonfamily householder -----	195	195	195
65 years and over -----	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	1 132	1 132	1 068
Persons under 18 years -----	466	466	439
Related children under 18 years -----	456	456	429
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	308	308	281
Persons 65 years and over -----	3	3	3
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families -----	113	113	113
Percent below poverty level -----	49.8	49.8	52.3
Householder worked in 1989 -----	80	80	80
With related children under 18 years -----	103	103	103
With related children under 5 years -----	60	60	60
Married-couple families -----	26	26	26
Householder worked in 1989 -----	26	26	26
With related children under 18 years -----	26	26	26
With related children under 5 years -----	11	11	11
Female householder, no husband present -----	59	59	59
Householder worked in 1989 -----	36	36	36
With related children under 18 years -----	59	59	59
With related children under 5 years -----	36	36	36
Unrelated individuals -----	230	230	230
Nonfamily householder -----	139	139	139
65 years and over -----	—	—	—
Persons -----	658	658	651
Percent below poverty level -----	58.1	58.1	61.0
Persons under 18 years -----	290	290	290
Related children under 18 years -----	280	280	280
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	158	158	158
Persons 65 years and over -----	3	3	3
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	370	370	370
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	779	779	772

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	812	812	791
Native	297	297	283
Foreign born	515	515	508
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	55	55	55
Persons 5 years and over	718	718	697
Speak a language other than English	477	477	477
Do not speak English "very well"	257	257	257
In linguistically isolated households	159	159	159
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	362	362	344
Preprimary school	7	7	7
Public school	7	7	7
Elementary or high school	263	263	252
Public school	241	241	230
College	92	92	85
Public college	41	41	34
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	322	322	314
Less than 9th grade	56	56	56
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	42	42	42
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	112	112	112
Some college, no degree	22	22	22
Associate degree	27	27	26
Bachelor's degree	63	63	56
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.6	69.6	68.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.6	19.6	17.8
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 323	1 323	1 324
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	718	718	697
Same house	348	348	335
Different house in United States	275	275	268
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	131	131	131
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	7	7	7
Different MSA/PMSA	76	76	69
Not in an MSA/PMSA	61	61	61
Abroad	95	95	94
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	328	328	327
Car, truck, or van	328	328	327
Drove alone	221	221	220
Carpooled	107	107	107
Public transportation	—	—	—
Other means	—	—	—
Worked at home	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	11.1	11.1	11.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	311	311	310
Central city	302	302	301
Outside central city	9	9	9
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	17	17	17
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	492	492	484
In labor force	337	337	336
Employed	328	328	327
Unemployed	9	9	9
Percent of civilian labor force	2.7	2.7	2.7
Females 16 years and over	281	281	280
Employed	169	169	168
Unemployed	9	9	9
With own children under 6 years	73	73	72
In labor force	26	26	25
With own children 6 to 17 years only	91	91	91
In labor force	77	77	77
Persons 16 to 19 years	55	55	55
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	367	367	359
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	283	283	275
50 to 52 weeks	192	192	191
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	492	492	484
With a mobility or self-care limitation	35	35	35
With a mobility limitation	9	9	9
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	35	35	35
With a work disability	17	17	17
In labor force	8	8	8
Prevented from working	9	9	9
No work disability	475	475	467
In labor force	329	329	328
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehoho County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	328	328	327
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	18	18	18
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—
Sales occupations	30	30	30
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	41	41	40
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	79	79	79
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	87	87	87
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	38	38	38
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	35	35	35
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	179	179	172
Less than \$5,000	14	14	14
\$5,000 to \$9,999	12	12	12
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17	17	17
\$15,000 to \$24,999	54	54	54
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16	16	16
\$35,000 to \$49,999	59	59	52
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7	7	7
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	23 558	23 558	22 885
Mean (dollars)	26 393	26 393	25 997
Families	163	163	156
Median income (dollars)	19 911	19 911	19 286
Per capita income (dollars)	6 403	6 403	6 405
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	179	179	172
With earnings	158	158	151
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 754	28 754	28 412
With Social Security income	—	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	—	—
With public assistance income	7	7	7
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	8 275	8 275	8 275
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	26 155	26 155	25 708
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 422	28 422	28 014
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 925	30 925	30 627
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 017	35 017	34 938
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 057	8 057	8 057
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 057	8 057	8 057
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	163	163	156
Householder worked in 1989	142	142	135
With related children under 18 years	139	139	132
With related children under 5 years	75	75	68
Married-couple families	129	129	122
Householder worked in 1989	129	129	122
With related children under 18 years	105	105	98
With related children under 5 years	52	52	45
Female householder, no husband present	34	34	34
Householder worked in 1989	13	13	13
With related children under 18 years	34	34	34
With related children under 5 years	23	23	23
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	25	25	25
Nonfamily householder	16	16	16
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	787	787	766
Persons under 18 years	347	347	334
Related children under 18 years	347	347	334
Related children 5 to 17 years	253	253	240
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	38	38	38
Percent below poverty level	23.3	23.3	24.4
Householder worked in 1989	17	17	17
With related children under 18 years	33	33	33
With related children under 5 years	28	28	28
Married-couple families	17	17	17
Householder worked in 1989	17	17	17
With related children under 18 years	12	12	12
With related children under 5 years	12	12	12
Female householder, no husband present	21	21	21
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	21	21	21
With related children under 5 years	16	16	16
Unrelated individuals	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons	142	142	142
Percent below poverty level	18.0	18.0	18.5
Persons under 18 years	59	59	59
Related children under 18 years	59	59	59
Related children 5 to 17 years	25	25	25
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	26	26	26
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	171	171	171

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	680	680	639
Native	591	591	550
Foreign born	89	89	89
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	10	10	10
Persons 5 years and over	560	560	519
Speak a language other than English	187	187	173
Do not speak English "very well"	87	87	79
In linguistically isolated households	18	18	18
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	248	248	232
Preprimary school	29	29	27
Public school	27	27	27
Elementary or high school	178	178	164
Public school	141	141	127
College	41	41	41
Public college	21	21	21
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	305	305	280
Less than 9th grade	37	37	37
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	93	93	91
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	70	70	51
Some college, no degree	48	48	46
Associate degree	18	18	18
Bachelor's degree	31	31	29
Graduate or professional degree	8	8	8
Percent high school graduate or higher	57.4	57.4	54.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.8	12.8	13.2
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 587	1 587	1 553
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	560	560	519
Some house	189	189	166
Different house in United States	330	330	312
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	65	65	62
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	21	21	8
Different MSA/PMSA	122	122	120
Not in on MSA/PMSA	122	122	122
Abroad	41	41	41
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	206	206	198
Car, truck, or van	175	175	167
Drove alone	131	131	123
Carpooled	44	44	44
Public transportation	—	—	—
Other means	31	31	31
Worked at home	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.8	17.8	17.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	174	174	166
Central city	170	170	166
Outside central city	4	4	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	32	32	32
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	399	399	372
In labor force	247	247	239
Employed	216	216	208
Unemployed	31	31	31
Percent of civilian labor force	12.6	12.6	13.0
Females 16 years and over	167	167	144
Employed	85	85	81
Unemployed	6	6	6
With own children under 6 years	48	48	48
In labor force	29	29	29
With own children 6 to 17 years only	39	39	35
In labor force	33	33	29
Persons 16 to 19 years	60	60	58
Not enrolled in school	19	19	19
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	7	7
Not high school graduate	7	7	7
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	7	7	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	250	250	242
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	175	175	167
50 to 52 weeks	138	138	132
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	325	325	315
With a mobility or self-care limitation	16	16	16
With a mobility limitation	10	10	10
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	16	16	16
With a work disability	37	37	37
In labor force	17	17	17
Prevented from working	20	20	20
No work disability	288	288	278
In labor force	230	230	222
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	38	38	27
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 29. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SO MSA	Minnehaha County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	216	216	208
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	19	19	17
Professional specialty occupations	20	20	20
Technicians and related support occupations	23	23	23
Sales occupations	55	55	55
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7	7	5
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	44	44	42
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16	16	14
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12	12	12
Transportation and material moving occupations	20	20	20
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	151	151	136
Less than \$5,000	20	20	20
\$5,000 to \$9,999	30	30	17
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13	13	13
\$15,000 to \$24,999	39	39	39
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7	7	7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	23	23	21
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19	19	19
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	17 989	17 989	18 587
Mean (dollars)	23 358	23 358	24 615
Families	118	118	118
Median income (dollars)	19 091	19 091	19 091
Per capita income (dollars)	5 741	5 741	5 754
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	151	151	136
With earnings	104	104	100
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 589	29 589	29 832
With Social Security income	25	25	14
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 285	6 285	6 028
With public assistance income	20	20	20
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 421	6 421	6 421
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	25 320	25 320	25 320
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 031	28 031	28 031
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 851	33 851	33 851
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 008	38 008	38 008
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	5 006	5 006	5 006
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 006	5 006	5 006
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	118	118	118
Householder worked in 1989	75	75	75
With related children under 18 years	86	86	86
With related children under 5 years	57	57	57
Married-couple families	82	82	82
Householder worked in 1989	68	68	68
With related children under 18 years	60	60	60
With related children under 5 years	48	48	48
Female householder, no husband present	26	26	26
Householder worked in 1989	7	7	7
With related children under 18 years	26	26	26
With related children under 5 years	9	9	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	57	57	42
Nonfamily householder	33	33	18
65 years and over	22	22	11
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	638	638	603
Persons under 18 years	308	308	292
Related children under 18 years	308	308	292
Related children 5 to 17 years	188	188	172
Persons 65 years and over	38	38	27
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	43	43	43
Percent below poverty level	36.4	36.4	36.4
Householder worked in 1989	14	14	14
With related children under 18 years	33	33	33
With related children under 5 years	13	13	13
Married-couple families	11	11	11
Householder worked in 1989	11	11	11
With related children under 18 years	11	11	11
With related children under 5 years	4	4	4
Female householder, no husband present	22	22	22
Householder worked in 1989	3	3	3
With related children under 18 years	22	22	22
With related children under 5 years	9	9	9
Unrelated individuals	28	28	28
Nonfamily householder	4	4	4
65 years and over	11	11	11
Persons	159	159	159
Percent below poverty level	24.9	24.9	26.4
Persons under 18 years	71	71	71
Related children under 18 years	71	71	71
Related children 5 to 17 years	35	35	35
Persons 65 years and over	11	11	11
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	94	94	94
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	222	222	222

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SO MSA	Minnehoho County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons -----	120 110	120 110	95 862
Native -----	119 062	119 062	94 930
Foreign born -----	1 048	1 048	932
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households -----	195	195	184
Persons 5 years and over -----	110 812	110 812	88 559
Speak a language other than English -----	3 421	3 421	2 743
Do not speak English "very well" -----	853	853	703
In linguistically isolated households -----	304	304	285
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	29 830	29 830	23 279
Preprimary school -----	2 345	2 345	1 934
Public school -----	1 528	1 528	1 251
Elementary or high school -----	20 060	20 060	14 775
Public school -----	17 832	17 832	12 846
College -----	7 425	7 425	6 570
Public college -----	3 746	3 746	3 073
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over -----	75 706	75 706	60 946
Less than 9th grade -----	6 199	6 199	4 788
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	6 294	6 294	5 145
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	25 551	25 551	19 563
Some college, no degree -----	15 423	15 423	12 635
Associate degree -----	5 995	5 995	4 817
Bachelor's degree -----	12 112	12 112	10 352
Graduate or professional degree -----	4 132	4 132	3 646
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	83.5	83.5	83.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	21.5	21.5	23.0
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years -----	1 197	1 197	1 110
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over -----	110 812	110 812	88 559
Same house -----	57 193	57 193	42 958
Different house in United States -----	53 227	53 227	45 222
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	24 877	24 877	22 859
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	5 648	5 648	2 544
Different MSA/PMSA -----	8 226	8 226	7 247
Not in an MSA/PMSA -----	14 476	14 476	12 572
Abroad -----	392	392	379
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over -----	64 312	64 312	52 194
Car, truck, or van -----	58 491	58 491	47 789
Drove alone -----	52 475	52 475	43 064
Carpooled -----	6 016	6 016	4 725
Public transportation -----	374	374	370
Other means -----	3 226	3 226	2 685
Worked at home -----	2 221	2 221	1 350
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	15.1	15.1	14.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA at residence -----	62 078	62 078	50 473
Central city -----	57 048	57 048	49 405
Outside central city -----	5 030	5 030	1 068
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	2 234	2 234	1 721
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over -----	91 328	91 328	74 075
In labor force -----	67 061	67 061	54 497
Employed -----	65 055	65 055	52 832
Unemployed -----	1 824	1 824	1 540
Percent of civilian labor force -----	2.7	2.7	2.8
Females 16 years and over -----	48 270	48 270	39 643
Employed -----	32 016	32 016	26 496
Unemployed -----	716	716	613
With own children under 6 years -----	8 251	8 251	6 557
In labor force -----	6 576	6 576	5 255
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	8 060	8 060	6 069
In labor force -----	6 985	6 985	5 294
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	6 570	6 570	5 095
Not enrolled in school -----	1 405	1 405	1 177
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	343	343	296
Not high school graduate -----	444	444	399
Employed -----	205	205	179
Unemployed -----	75	75	70
Not in labor force -----	157	157	143
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	72 528	72 528	58 738
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	55 774	55 774	45 125
50 to 52 weeks -----	41 984	41 984	33 770
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	75 728	75 728	61 194
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	2 085	2 085	1 707
With a mobility limitation -----	1 079	1 079	914
In labor force -----	359	359	306
With a self-care limitation -----	1 434	1 434	1 135
With a work disability -----	5 851	5 851	5 029
In labor force -----	3 445	3 445	2 950
Prevented from working -----	2 040	2 040	1 778
No work disability -----	69 877	69 877	56 165
In labor force -----	61 458	61 458	49 794
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	13 125	13 125	10 671
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	1 750	1 750	1 404
With a mobility limitation -----	1 258	1 258	1 034
With a self-care limitation -----	919	919	696

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehoho County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	65 055	65 055	52 832
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	7 566	7 566	6 362
Professional specialty occupations	8 513	8 513	7 178
Technicians and related support occupations	2 181	2 181	1 833
Sales occupations	8 858	8 858	7 575
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12 599	12 599	10 461
Private household occupations	234	234	182
Protective service occupations	828	828	705
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 894	7 894	6 402
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 365	1 365	518
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 436	6 436	4 855
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 337	3 337	2 716
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 598	2 598	1 911
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 646	2 646	2 134
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	46 887	46 887	38 573
Less than \$5,000	2 304	2 304	1 971
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 772	3 772	3 141
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 491	4 491	3 769
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 839	9 839	8 353
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 167	9 167	7 510
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 311	9 311	7 482
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 472	5 472	4 322
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 278	1 278	1 013
\$100,000 or more	1 253	1 253	1 012
Median (dollars)	28 054	28 054	27 397
Mean (dollars)	34 428	34 428	34 011
Families	31 760	31 760	25 073
Median income (dollars)	34 492	34 492	34 421
Per capita income (dollars)	13 580	13 580	13 867
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	46 887	46 887	38 573
With earnings	39 515	39 515	32 369
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 988	33 988	33 622
With Social Security income	11 382	11 382	9 384
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 814	7 814	7 874
With public assistance income	2 065	2 065	1 828
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 133	3 133	3 072
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	41 229	41 229	41 337
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 689	40 689	40 351
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 531	44 531	45 121
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 733	45 733	46 178
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 189	20 189	20 181
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 415	16 415	16 434
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	31 594	31 600	24 965
Householder worked in 1989	27 205	27 217	21 383
With related children under 18 years	17 033	17 065	13 211
With related children under 5 years	7 552	7 564	5 975
Married-couple families	26 831	26 846	20 779
Householder worked in 1989	23 199	23 232	17 878
With related children under 18 years	13 770	13 798	10 343
With related children under 5 years	6 418	6 432	4 982
Female householder, no husband present	3 741	3 731	3 370
Householder worked in 1989	3 110	3 095	2 800
With related children under 18 years	2 739	2 736	2 458
With related children under 5 years	956	947	866
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	19 217	19 238	17 281
Nonfamily householder	15 022	15 020	13 371
65 years and over	4 607	4 596	3 832
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	116 117	116 144	92 127
Persons under 18 years	31 629	31 629	23 760
Related children under 18 years	31 525	31 525	23 656
Related children 5 to 17 years	22 206	22 206	16 322
Persons 65 years and over	12 932	12 913	10 496
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	1 641	1 637	1 320
Percent below poverty level	5.2	5.2	5.3
Householder worked in 1989	1 156	1 140	958
With related children under 18 years	1 320	1 323	1 123
With related children under 5 years	701	699	630
Married-couple families	642	642	425
Householder worked in 1989	438	438	321
With related children under 18 years	398	398	298
With related children under 5 years	231	231	196
Female householder, no husband present	916	905	824
Householder worked in 1989	644	628	573
With related children under 18 years	849	845	762
With related children under 5 years	446	437	410
Unrelated individuals	3 979	3 965	3 563
Nonfamily householder	2 733	2 719	2 404
65 years and over	1 093	1 073	885
Persons	8 734	8 716	7 319
Percent below poverty level	7.5	7.5	7.9
Persons under 18 years	2 428	2 428	1 976
Related children under 18 years	2 341	2 341	1 889
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 544	1 544	1 185
Persons 65 years and over	1 323	1 303	994
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 504	3 513	3 065
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	12 979	12 959	10 648

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Minnehaha County					
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 4.03	Tract 4.04	Tract 10	Tract 11.03	Tract 11.04
All housing units -----	49 780	49 780	41 095	1 215	1 576	2 262	2 098	1 774	2 505
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 170	1 170	956	—	21	42	75	49	74
1985 to 1988 -----	3 890	3 890	3 397	40	284	100	448	285	270
1980 to 1984 -----	4 793	4 793	4 212	23	446	244	325	469	396
1970 to 1979 -----	12 090	12 090	9 504	216	564	711	872	643	1 526
1960 to 1969 -----	6 496	6 496	5 391	129	208	516	250	210	199
1950 to 1959 -----	6 841	6 841	6 037	136	34	554	66	118	40
1940 to 1949 -----	4 383	4 383	3 999	242	4	69	42	—	—
1939 or earlier -----	10 117	10 117	7 599	429	15	26	20	—	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom -----	957	957	936	8	7	28	—	8	12
1 bedroom -----	7 009	7 009	6 588	201	327	425	80	105	291
2 bedrooms -----	16 068	16 068	14 041	532	575	733	842	1 763	835
3 bedrooms -----	17 792	17 792	13 948	368	539	768	1 032	862	1 008
4 bedrooms -----	6 527	6 527	4 600	74	128	269	102	368	271
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 427	1 427	982	32	—	39	42	54	88
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	311	311	311	—	—	—	—	—	77
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	278	278	278	—	18	—	55	—	64
Vacant condominium housing units -----	49	49	49	—	—	—	10	—	13
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	49 651	49 651	41 018	1 215	1 576	2 262	2 098	1 774	2 505
Source of water, public system or private company -----	46 568	46 568	40 076	1 129	1 461	2 224	1 427	1 763	2 498
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	45 201	45 201	40 667	1 138	1 449	2 231	1 922	1 763	2 498
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	171	171	94	12	—	—	10	8	9
Owner-occupied housing units -----	86	86	28	9	—	—	—	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	62	62	49	—	—	—	10	—	9
Occupied housing units -----	47 681	47 681	39 354	1 114	1 514	2 185	1 963	1 749	2 457
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	36 046	36 046	33 565	878	1 149	1 880	1 881	1 587	1 928
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	2 834	2 834	453	75	34	26	45	11	38
Electricity -----	5 271	5 271	3 862	83	203	188	30	115	384
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	1 803	1 803	165	37	15	—	7	9	7
All other fuels -----	1 191	1 191	790	30	64	65	—	21	65
No fuel used -----	536	536	519	11	49	26	—	6	35
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	3 073	3 073	2 811	127	40	105	24	25	187
1 -----	14 935	14 935	13 312	395	601	722	623	344	674
2 -----	19 534	19 534	16 038	301	629	980	1 003	938	1 167
3 or more -----	10 139	10 139	7 193	291	244	378	313	442	429
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	29 690	29 690	23 003	640	752	1 367	1 642	1 369	1 469
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 329	3 329	2 801	45	97	159	411	159	192
1985 to 1988 -----	7 556	7 556	5 889	120	278	280	632	402	443
1980 to 1984 -----	4 960	4 960	3 803	72	145	236	254	349	388
1970 to 1979 -----	7 400	7 400	5 455	188	354	544	220	322	385
1969 or earlier -----	6 445	6 445	5 055	215	36	338	125	137	61
Renter-occupied housing units -----	17 991	17 991	16 351	474	762	818	321	380	988
1989 to March 1990 -----	8 347	8 347	7 770	173	426	435	207	220	375
1985 to 1988 -----	6 275	6 275	5 770	164	235	278	94	119	398
1980 to 1984 -----	1 729	1 729	1 488	49	76	61	20	35	147
1970 to 1979 -----	1 149	1 149	943	78	19	30	—	6	68
1969 or earlier -----	491	491	380	10	6	14	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit -----	1 449	1 449	1 337	98	30	129	36	—	16
Householder 65 years and over -----	9 448	9 448	7 709	286	138	395	162	142	419
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6 332	6 332	4 981	219	63	223	158	113	136
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	73	73	20	9	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	91	91	71	—	—	—	8	—	—
No vehicle available -----	1 686	1 686	1 509	55	17	69	15	—	133
Complete plumbing facilities -----	47 533	47 533	39 277	1 105	1 514	2 185	1 953	1 741	2 448
1.00 or less persons per room -----	46 840	46 840	38 677	1 043	1 486	2 151	1 885	1 724	2 401
1.01 or more persons per room -----	693	693	600	62	28	34	68	17	47
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	148	148	77	9	—	—	10	8	9
1.00 or less persons per room -----	143	143	72	9	—	—	10	8	9
1.01 or more persons per room -----	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	41 200	41 200	41 722	26 620	39 043	36 604	29 177	51 644	37 603
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21 002	21 002	20 736	20 483	19 766	17 785	28 587	25 552	22 353
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	4 631	4 631	3 999	175	180	180	172	89	174
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 214	1 214	841	48	27	37	120	34	8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 417	3 417	3 158	127	153	143	52	55	166

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Minnehaha County—Con.		Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County							
	Tract 18.02	Tract 104	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6
All housing units.....	1 291	3 856	1 159	2 884	1 503	1 208	1 518	2 254	1 487	1 324
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	81	111	—	30	—	—	21	42	28	22
1985 to 1988.....	398	285	33	159	—	8	280	100	71	—
1980 to 1984.....	312	282	23	345	34	98	446	244	97	—
1970 to 1979.....	293	1 408	202	575	165	153	533	711	101	121
1960 to 1969.....	170	624	121	424	176	363	202	516	139	159
1950 to 1959.....	33	406	136	283	172	451	28	554	233	112
1940 to 1949.....	4	134	242	267	234	64	—	69	212	238
1939 or earlier.....	—	606	402	801	722	71	8	18	606	672
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	—	8	112	46	—	7	28	49	109
1 bedroom.....	33	91	194	727	328	104	321	425	365	411
2 bedrooms.....	263	790	500	1 257	619	429	565	733	596	354
3 bedrooms.....	684	1 879	351	578	417	534	514	760	391	313
4 bedrooms.....	290	839	74	165	81	134	111	269	86	113
5 or more bedrooms.....	21	257	32	45	12	7	—	39	—	24
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Vocant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 285	3 835	1 159	2 874	1 497	1 208	1 518	2 254	1 487	1 324
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 285	2 664	1 129	2 857	1 503	1 208	1 439	2 216	1 487	1 324
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 278	1 968	1 138	2 874	1 503	1 208	1 438	2 231	1 487	1 324
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	6	16	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	17
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	16	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	6
Occupied housing units.....	1 279	3 746	1 075	2 749	1 419	1 179	1 460	2 177	1 404	1 215
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	1 186	841	870	2 025	1 304	1 102	1 122	1 872	1 274	1 043
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	7	1 241	52	57	—	14	30	26	3	14
Electricity.....	65	751	83	455	88	40	186	188	96	124
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	800	29	8	—	—	9	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	7	113	30	78	19	19	64	65	17	27
No fuel used.....	14	—	11	126	8	4	49	26	14	7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	25	55	127	215	171	23	40	97	199	155
1.....	167	613	378	1 077	481	426	595	722	470	612
2.....	820	1 651	287	962	502	462	598	980	503	326
3 or more.....	267	1 427	283	495	265	268	227	378	232	122
Vehicles per household.....	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 132	3 185	616	1 012	778	845	711	1 359	697	356
1989 to March 1990.....	195	205	45	138	24	80	97	159	68	29
1985 to 1988.....	481	859	113	207	89	189	256	280	134	59
1980 to 1984.....	195	550	72	147	179	156	145	236	92	57
1970 to 1979.....	210	1 044	188	168	116	227	177	354	154	83
1969 or earlier.....	51	527	198	352	370	193	36	330	249	128
Renter-occupied housing units.....	147	561	459	1 737	641	334	749	818	707	859
1989 to March 1990.....	51	238	173	772	255	166	419	435	276	396
1985 to 1988.....	55	173	164	729	240	135	235	278	301	226
1980 to 1984.....	27	65	41	98	53	28	76	61	68	107
1970 to 1979.....	14	37	71	114	65	5	19	30	37	57
1969 or earlier.....	—	48	10	24	28	—	—	14	25	73
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	—	38	98	108	74	67	30	129	83	72
Householder 65 years and over.....	78	569	277	443	389	202	132	387	307	325
Owner-occupied housing units.....	57	478	210	273	273	171	63	215	119	129
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	16	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	7
No vehicle available.....	13	15	55	133	81	7	17	61	124	100
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 279	3 730	1 075	2 749	1 409	1 179	1 460	2 177	1 404	1 209
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 269	3 690	1 013	2 701	1 363	1 159	1 432	2 143	1 389	1 183
1.01 or more persons per room.....	10	40	62	48	46	20	28	34	15	26
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	16	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	6
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	42 968	44 973	26 679	31 183	27 131	34 191	37 867	36 772	27 717	29 015
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	27 011	27 371	20 673	20 665	16 659	22 853	19 735	17 785	20 673	18 784
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	7	167	167	340	291	93	180	180	190	182
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	104	40	30	58	49	27	37	47	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	7	63	127	310	233	44	153	143	143	182

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County—Con.									
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
All housing units -----	1 001	1 645	1 727	2 056	1 807	1 730	2 451	2 154	2 112	63
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	12	9	75	335	37	74	36	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	176	44	—	448	560	271	252	60	25	—
1980 to 1984 -----	129	—	—	325	365	462	388	185	59	—
1970 to 1979 -----	257	181	147	859	405	643	1 512	423	103	10
1960 to 1969 -----	32	107	251	243	96	199	199	457	184	28
1950 to 1959 -----	43	89	277	59	7	118	26	735	722	21
1940 to 1949 -----	70	162	333	35	—	—	—	178	700	—
1939 or earlier -----	294	1 050	710	12	39	—	—	80	319	4
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	244	106	45	—	56	8	12	30	17	—
1 bedroom -----	564	588	327	73	471	105	291	159	188	—
2 bedrooms -----	135	516	810	822	1 033	377	820	708	815	15
3 bedrooms -----	58	321	450	1 024	218	818	986	847	935	41
4 bedrooms -----	—	80	65	95	7	368	254	341	126	7
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	34	30	42	22	54	88	69	31	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	194	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	—	—	—	55	67	—	64	8	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units -----	—	—	—	10	5	—	13	16	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	995	1 639	1 698	2 056	1 807	1 730	2 451	2 154	2 105	63
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 001	1 645	1 727	1 421	1 789	1 730	2 451	2 154	2 106	63
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 001	1 645	1 719	1 915	1 780	1 730	2 451	2 154	2 102	63
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	7	12	—	10	—	8	9	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	7	12	—	10	—	—	9	—	—	—
Occupied housing units -----	916	1 537	1 643	1 921	1 587	1 705	2 403	2 104	2 054	55
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	451	1 316	1 458	1 874	862	1 554	1 895	1 817	1 971	40
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	21	54	6	17	16	—	24	20	19	—
Electricity -----	408	116	135	30	443	115	384	232	33	15
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	7	14	—	28	9	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	29	31	19	—	136	21	65	35	19	—
No fuel used -----	7	13	11	—	102	6	35	—	12	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	420	257	111	24	97	25	187	126	102	—
1 -----	353	731	653	623	724	336	649	736	735	—
2 -----	105	384	602	982	601	914	1 145	838	815	34
3 or more -----	38	165	277	292	165	430	422	404	402	21
Vehicles per household -----	.8	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	36	438	868	1 607	183	1 325	1 415	1 523	1 466	46
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	56	84	404	15	140	177	254	133	—
1985 to 1988 -----	14	44	184	619	64	388	434	286	363	13
1980 to 1984 -----	22	58	111	254	49	349	373	183	147	6
1970 to 1979 -----	—	107	210	213	41	317	377	438	352	7
1969 or earlier -----	—	173	279	117	14	131	54	362	471	20
Renter-occupied housing units -----	880	1 099	775	314	1 404	380	988	581	588	9
1989 to March 1990 -----	411	533	336	207	915	220	375	209	266	—
1985 to 1988 -----	272	354	292	94	381	119	398	260	196	9
1980 to 1984 -----	107	84	49	13	86	35	147	61	90	—
1970 to 1979 -----	70	91	28	—	22	6	68	38	9	—
1969 or earlier -----	20	37	70	—	—	—	—	13	27	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	167	135	105	36	16	—	16	8	25	—
Householder 65 years and over -----	208	284	391	162	244	142	412	749	544	7
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4	137	302	158	90	113	129	597	454	7
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	28	7	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	142	120	38	15	55	—	133	76	74	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	909	1 525	1 643	1 911	1 587	1 697	2 394	2 104	2 054	55
1.00 or less persons per room -----	909	1 492	1 600	1 856	1 567	1 680	2 347	2 086	2 028	55
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	33	43	55	20	17	47	18	26	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	7	12	—	10	—	8	9	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	7	12	—	10	—	8	9	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21 656	30 200	27 077	28 878	25 452	51 929	37 733	59 336	34 831	59 849
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	12 685	16 549	18 221	28 934	25 696	25 552	22 353	22 311	22 446	27 000
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	431	229	182	172	146	89	174	200	166	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	14	20	33	120	7	34	8	93	101	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	417	209	149	52	139	55	166	107	65	—

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County—Con.								Remainder of Minnehaha County	
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 4.03 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 631	1 401	1 118	1 858	1 284	794	1 837	89	56	58
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	80	81	—	74	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	55	18	—	190	391	—	256	—	7	4
1980 to 1984.....	85	15	5	225	312	6	364	—	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	285	27	46	678	293	157	883	34	14	31
1960 to 1969.....	184	48	176	296	170	359	216	46	8	6
1950 to 1959.....	557	233	579	322	33	222	16	9	—	6
1940 to 1949.....	553	415	143	54	4	26	—	—	—	4
1939 or earlier.....	912	645	169	13	—	24	28	—	27	7
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	27	6	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	574	119	55	121	33	8	37	—	7	6
2 bedrooms.....	1 011	285	395	589	263	174	185	35	32	10
3 bedrooms.....	704	570	497	729	684	437	717	54	17	25
4 bedrooms.....	274	311	152	335	290	138	724	—	—	17
5 or more bedrooms.....	41	110	6	71	14	37	174	—	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	10	—	—	30	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 631	1 401	1 111	1 858	1 278	794	1 837	89	56	58
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 605	1 401	1 118	1 821	1 278	787	1 816	—	—	22
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 614	1 401	1 118	1 824	1 278	794	1 831	44	—	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	10	5	6	—	—	—	12	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	—	9	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 521	1 372	1 091	1 820	1 272	779	1 807	89	39	54
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	2 203	1 338	1 063	1 474	1 186	740	1 691	20	8	27
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	17	15	—	23	—	—	—	25	23	4
Electricity.....	221	19	28	214	65	39	105	—	—	17
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	44	8	6
All other fuels.....	44	—	—	60	7	—	5	—	—	—
No fuel used.....	36	—	—	32	14	—	6	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	172	27	69	79	25	44	19	—	—	—
1.....	1 101	405	357	498	167	195	277	11	17	6
2.....	794	632	515	914	820	376	894	53	14	31
3 or more.....	454	308	150	329	260	164	617	25	8	17
Vehicles per household.....	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 163	1 094	910	1 138	1 125	645	1 569	78	24	41
1989 to March 1990.....	135	80	41	188	195	30	229	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	197	262	215	376	474	127	495	7	7	22
1980 to 1984.....	181	173	69	157	195	93	271	28	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	235	257	198	284	210	163	546	33	—	19
1969 or earlier.....	415	322	387	133	51	232	28	10	17	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 358	278	181	682	147	134	238	11	15	13
1989 to March 1990.....	595	153	71	362	51	52	122	—	—	7
1985 to 1988.....	569	89	34	229	55	34	77	—	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	112	23	13	40	27	27	31	11	8	—
1970 to 1979.....	51	13	55	51	14	21	8	—	7	—
1969 or earlier.....	31	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	119	5	23	13	—	8	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	562	316	371	245	78	271	243	18	9	6
Owner-occupied housing units.....	377	280	303	126	57	205	171	18	9	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	—	9	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	77	27	51	58	13	44	8	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 521	1 372	1 081	1 815	1 272	779	1 807	89	30	54
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 488	1 372	1 075	1 802	1 262	779	1 807	89	30	54
1.01 or more persons per room.....	33	—	6	13	10	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	—	9	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	—	9	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	28 465	49 988	40 497	48 941	42 950	52 658	86 329	27 860	25 100	59 431
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	19 866	25 159	23 369	20 640	27 011	23 194	37 531	14 000	14 671	21 524
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	288	71	29	144	7	13	35	—	8	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	8	48	21	25	—	8	13	—	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	280	23	8	119	7	5	22	—	—	—

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Minnehaha County—Con.								
	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)
All housing units.....	8	42	44	54	7	2 298	988	1 363	3 767
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	12	—	—	6	52	33	111
1985 to 1988	—	—	14	18	7	94	4	60	285
1980 to 1984	—	—	7	8	—	126	40	118	282
1970 to 1979	—	13	—	14	—	552	181	407	1 374
1960 to 1969	—	7	11	—	—	274	94	127	578
1950 to 1959	—	7	—	14	—	217	70	93	397
1940 to 1949	—	7	—	—	—	125	44	70	134
1939 or earlier	8	8	—	—	—	904	503	455	606
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	2	—
1 bedroom	—	7	—	—	—	179	57	74	91
2 bedrooms	—	20	—	15	—	592	270	333	755
3 bedrooms	8	8	44	22	—	909	401	585	1 825
4 bedrooms	—	7	—	17	—	502	201	344	839
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—	—	7	103	53	25	257
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	8	42	44	54	7	2 283	977	1 358	3 746
Source of water, public system or private company	8	6	33	47	7	1 943	687	1 075	2 664
Sewage disposal, public sewer	—	7	33	47	—	1 536	353	623	1 924
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	15	17	17	16
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	9	17	7	16
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	10	—
Occupied housing units	8	42	44	54	7	2 191	926	1 305	3 657
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	8	7	33	33	—	937	229	378	821
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	28	11	14	7	396	345	337	1 216
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—	252	126	263	751
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	7	—	7	—	508	149	197	756
All other fuels	—	—	—	—	—	98	77	113	113
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	8	—	—	—	—	126	43	30	55
1	—	—	8	25	—	580	133	252	602
2	—	21	24	22	—	872	399	515	1 598
3 or more	—	21	12	7	7	613	351	508	1 402
Vehicles per household	—	2.8	2.2	1.8	3.0	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	8	35	44	54	7	1 646	711	1 010	3 107
1989 to March 1990	—	7	19	15	—	104	85	93	205
1985 to 1988	—	13	14	9	7	341	152	250	852
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	15	—	312	97	211	522
1970 to 1979	—	7	5	8	—	469	171	255	1 011
1969 or earlier	8	8	6	7	—	420	206	201	517
Renter-occupied housing units	—	7	—	—	—	545	215	295	550
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	195	56	81	238
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	—	—	185	53	94	173
1980 to 1984	—	7	—	—	—	75	41	56	54
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	—	66	47	49	37
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	24	18	15	48
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	31	35	8	38
Householder 65 years and over	8	—	—	7	—	623	254	281	551
Owner-occupied housing units	8	—	—	7	—	430	207	230	460
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	12	13	3	16
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	12	8	—	—
No vehicle available	8	—	—	—	—	93	31	30	15
Complete plumbing facilities	8	42	44	54	7	2 179	909	1 288	3 641
1.00 or less persons per room	8	29	44	54	7	2 160	909	1 267	3 601
1.01 or more persons per room	—	13	—	—	—	19	—	21	40
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	12	17	17	16
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	12	17	17	16
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	8 100	42 926	43 055	34 192	45 800	32 864	32 318	36 316	45 403
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	13 000	—	—	—	18 567	18 933	29 873	27 638
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	—	—	—	—	209	114	134	167
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	126	65	70	104
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	83	49	64	63

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Minnehaha County					
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 4.03	Tract 4.04	Tract 10	Tract 11.03	Tract 11.04
Specified owner-occupied housing units	24 135	24 135	19 659	480	511	1 169	366	1 299	1 315
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	16 945	16 945	13 761	226	458	819	279	1 055	1 196
Less than \$300	497	497	419	22	—	21	5	5	—
\$300 to \$399	1 494	1 494	1 230	60	32	47	14	16	13
\$400 to \$499	2 515	2 515	1 981	77	44	149	43	41	127
\$500 to \$599	3 026	3 026	2 470	38	24	206	62	150	242
\$600 to \$799	5 018	5 018	4 033	18	150	296	103	326	583
\$800 to \$999	2 362	2 362	1 899	4	118	84	44	365	216
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 525	1 525	1 298	7	74	16	8	147	15
\$1,500 to \$1,999	316	316	248	—	16	—	—	5	—
\$2,000 or more	192	192	183	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	633	633	635	460	756	593	625	795	678
Not mortgaged	7 190	7 190	5 898	254	53	350	87	244	119
Less than \$100	77	77	60	8	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	2 876	2 876	2 382	196	6	102	5	23	—
\$200 to \$299	3 096	3 096	2 498	43	29	226	61	147	108
\$300 to \$399	763	763	603	7	13	16	21	69	11
\$400 to \$499	188	188	175	—	5	—	—	5	—
\$500 or more	190	190	180	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	217	217	216	168	247	221	273	268	271
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	4 659	4 659	3 713	257	37	133	20	101	103
Less than 20 percent	1 541	1 541	1 262	104	6	54	9	11	—
20 to 24 percent	734	734	588	58	6	6	—	23	8
25 to 29 percent	562	562	489	25	—	7	—	19	15
30 to 34 percent	393	393	319	26	8	22	—	—	16
35 percent or more	1 360	1 360	1 009	44	17	38	11	48	64
Not computed	69	69	46	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median	25.2	25.2	24.9	22.1	34.1	27.5	35.8	29.3	41.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6 820	6 820	5 511	100	147	382	119	282	494
Less than 20 percent	3 300	3 300	2 697	74	48	201	51	109	118
20 to 24 percent	1 440	1 440	1 098	9	18	73	21	23	115
25 to 29 percent	1 112	1 112	906	10	19	78	32	58	101
30 to 34 percent	557	557	446	7	34	15	15	37	105
35 percent or more	411	411	364	—	28	15	—	55	55
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.4	20.4	20.3	15.0	27.0	19.2	22.0	25.8	25.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 483	6 483	5 308	81	122	475	174	358	482
Less than 20 percent	4 109	4 109	3 406	81	53	330	103	161	215
20 to 24 percent	1 464	1 464	1 192	—	31	100	42	112	206
25 to 29 percent	668	668	525	—	26	38	25	67	61
30 to 34 percent	124	124	92	—	6	7	4	18	—
35 percent or more	118	118	93	—	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.6	17.6	17.4	12.7	21.3	16.9	18.6	20.8	20.6
\$50,000 or more	6 173	6 173	5 127	42	205	179	53	558	236
Less than 20 percent	5 051	5 051	4 164	42	130	172	53	432	227
20 to 24 percent	753	753	648	—	58	7	—	98	9
25 to 29 percent	198	198	157	—	17	—	—	16	—
30 to 34 percent	106	106	93	—	—	—	—	12	—
35 percent or more	60	60	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.6	13.6	13.6	12.7	17.9	10.0	10.0	15.6	15.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	17 615	17 615	16 328	474	756	809	321	380	988
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	343	343	312	15	32	—	—	4	64
\$100 to \$199	1 579	1 579	1 407	59	40	104	—	5	104
\$200 to \$299	2 781	2 781	2 482	110	41	66	68	15	59
\$300 to \$399	5 277	5 277	4 934	142	337	326	17	145	199
\$400 to \$499	4 566	4 566	4 353	118	244	233	79	163	313
\$500 to \$599	1 508	1 508	1 450	15	49	21	22	—	129
\$600 to \$749	902	902	860	—	6	9	102	18	68
\$750 to \$999	220	220	210	6	7	28	19	17	40
\$1,000 or more	62	62	52	—	—	—	—	—	7
No cash rent	377	377	268	9	—	22	14	13	5
Median (dollars)	378	378	382	326	382	370	494	408	414
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	4 288	4 288	3 960	119	163	216	55	56	226
Less than 20 percent	204	204	186	—	8	23	—	—	7
20 to 24 percent	260	260	217	—	—	22	—	—	58
25 to 29 percent	401	401	358	16	10	32	—	—	37
30 to 34 percent	310	310	287	6	12	24	—	—	15
35 percent or more	2 815	2 815	2 634	77	133	108	55	43	101
Not computed	298	298	278	20	—	7	—	13	8
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	41.1	46.5	50.0+	32.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	5 534	5 534	5 129	192	277	259	61	77	286
Less than 20 percent	609	609	532	39	36	14	10	5	26
20 to 24 percent	979	979	904	41	39	31	—	7	24
25 to 29 percent	1 367	1 367	1 294	9	55	74	28	11	82
30 to 34 percent	901	901	841	59	40	41	—	18	35
35 percent or more	1 608	1 608	1 522	44	107	99	9	28	119
Not computed	70	70	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	29.2	29.2	29.3	30.6	31.1	31.3	27.4	33.2	31.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 357	5 357	5 015	115	228	282	120	156	261
Less than 20 percent	3 054	3 054	2 841	82	132	169	28	118	121
20 to 24 percent	1 344	1 344	1 299	17	72	67	48	24	65
25 to 29 percent	541	541	521	10	18	16	33	8	26
30 to 34 percent	175	175	165	—	6	—	7	—	26
35 percent or more	122	122	122	6	—	—	4	6	18
Not computed	121	121	67	—	—	22	—	—	5
Median	19.0	19.0	19.1	16.7	19.1	18.3	23.3	18.1	20.5
\$35,000 or more	2 436	2 436	2 224	48	88	52	85	91	215
Less than 20 percent	2 235	2 235	2 033	48	82	41	75	74	187
20 to 24 percent	106	106	104	—	6	—	7	12	22
25 to 29 percent	20	20	20	—	—	11	3	—	6
30 to 34 percent	14	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	51	51	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.6	13.6	13.7	10.2	13.8	15.6	17.0	13.2	14.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Minnehaha County—Con.		Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County							
	Troct 18.02	Troct 104	Troct 1 (pt.)	Troct 2	Troct 3	Troct 4.01	Troct 4.03 (pt.)	Troct 4.04 (pt.)	Troct 5	Troct 6
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 114	2 354	463	834	735	811	478	1 169	625	288
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	1 065	1 836	226	499	399	536	425	819	362	168
Less than \$300	14	30	22	23	67	38	—	21	51	4
\$300 to \$399	34	72	60	92	90	69	32	47	89	16
\$400 to \$499	150	250	77	127	99	85	44	149	86	56
\$500 to \$599	100	341	38	158	81	103	24	206	67	48
\$600 to \$799	478	618	18	80	62	196	141	296	69	44
\$800 to \$999	204	277	4	9	—	26	108	84	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	78	199	7	—	—	6	70	16	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	7	49	—	10	—	8	6	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	703	651	460	504	461	553	743	593	452	527
Not mortgaged	49	518	237	335	336	275	53	350	263	120
Less than \$100	—	8	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	13	157	179	238	264	103	6	102	179	71
\$200 to \$299	36	279	43	90	67	167	29	226	67	49
\$300 to \$399	—	73	7	—	—	5	13	16	17	—
\$400 to \$499	—	9	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	6	—	—
Median (dollars)	230	235	172	178	173	214	247	221	177	192
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	64	375	240	262	258	204	37	133	214	74
Less than 20 percent	—	109	95	151	108	80	6	54	115	29
20 to 24 percent	6	50	58	20	55	35	6	6	17	11
25 to 29 percent	25	19	25	21	24	30	—	7	12	20
30 to 34 percent	14	15	18	16	6	—	8	22	28	5
35 percent or more	19	174	44	48	65	59	17	38	42	9
Not computed	—	8	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median	30.4	31.8	22.2	18.1	21.9	23.1	34.1	27.5	19.2	23.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	325	596	100	319	267	212	147	382	207	119
Less than 20 percent	72	199	74	169	177	139	48	201	106	59
20 to 24 percent	63	205	9	119	50	28	18	73	51	28
25 to 29 percent	74	110	10	22	35	28	19	78	44	15
30 to 34 percent	87	60	7	—	—	10	34	15	6	10
35 percent or more	29	22	—	9	5	7	28	15	—	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	26.9	22.4	15.0	19.4	14.0	17.1	27.0	19.2	19.7	20.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	443	644	81	149	143	251	122	475	157	70
Less than 20 percent	172	332	81	134	135	179	53	330	146	65
20 to 24 percent	210	156	—	15	8	47	31	100	11	5
25 to 29 percent	38	119	—	—	—	6	26	38	—	—
30 to 34 percent	3	23	—	—	—	6	6	7	—	—
35 percent or more	20	14	—	—	—	13	6	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.2	19.7	12.7	13.2	12.4	16.5	21.3	16.9	11.8	16.3
\$50,000 or more	282	739	42	104	67	144	172	179	47	25
Less than 20 percent	213	616	42	104	67	137	111	172	47	25
20 to 24 percent	61	88	—	—	—	7	54	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent	3	22	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.1	13.8	12.7	10.0	10.0	11.7	17.6	10.0	11.4	10.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	147	456	459	1 729	641	334	749	809	707	859
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	10	15	10	8	—	32	—	24	16
\$100 to \$199	7	23	59	80	150	36	40	104	91	79
\$200 to \$299	7	81	103	254	110	15	41	66	153	223
\$300 to \$399	9	129	134	783	191	146	330	326	220	239
\$400 to \$499	103	98	118	463	135	57	244	233	116	150
\$500 to \$599	12	33	15	92	29	39	49	21	62	116
\$600 to \$749	5	30	—	25	—	22	9	24	30	—
\$750 to \$999	4	10	6	—	—	7	7	28	7	—
\$1,000 or more	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	32	9	22	18	12	—	22	10	6
Median (dollars)	450	369	326	366	332	348	381	370	333	342
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	19	84	119	380	258	31	163	216	197	216
Less than 20 percent	—	—	9	9	16	15	8	23	22	11
20 to 24 percent	7	11	—	10	22	—	—	22	16	12
25 to 29 percent	—	7	16	9	50	—	10	32	29	21
30 to 34 percent	—	12	6	14	35	—	12	24	17	8
35 percent or more	12	54	77	328	113	8	133	108	108	152
Not computed	—	—	20	10	22	8	7	5	—	12
Median	50.0+	39.3	50.0+	50.0+	34.3	18.8	50.0+	41.1	45.7	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	26	166	177	567	126	123	277	259	254	317
Less than 20 percent	—	21	32	54	7	12	36	14	13	52
20 to 24 percent	9	24	41	143	39	35	39	31	61	60
25 to 29 percent	—	39	9	137	53	23	55	74	67	100
30 to 34 percent	7	14	59	96	10	31	40	41	67	48
35 percent or more	10	49	36	137	17	22	107	99	46	57
Not computed	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	32.9	28.7	30.6	28.2	26.6	28.2	31.1	31.3	29.0	27.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	66	84	115	574	222	139	221	282	162	217
Less than 20 percent	21	51	82	395	125	69	125	169	104	108
20 to 24 percent	40	17	17	121	56	47	72	67	39	73
25 to 29 percent	5	3	10	37	29	15	18	8	14	30
30 to 34 percent	—	7	—	9	6	—	6	16	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	6	—	—	8	—	—	—	6
Not computed	—	6	—	12	6	—	—	22	5	—
Median	21.5	18.5	16.7	17.8	18.7	20.1	19.2	18.3	16.4	20.0
\$35,000 or more	36	122	48	208	35	41	88	52	94	109
Less than 20 percent	31	113	48	198	35	37	82	41	94	109
20 to 24 percent	5	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	7	—	10	—	4	—	—	—	—
Median	13.3	12.9	10.2	12.2	12.5	11.4	13.8	15.6	12.4	12.6

Table 33. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County—Con.									
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	20	409	798	359	20	1 255	1 283	1 358	1 341	46
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	16	254	469	272	20	1 016	1 173	772	851	27
Less than \$300-----	—	14	19	5	—	5	—	25	37	—
\$300 to \$399-----	—	18	107	14	—	16	13	16	155	—
\$400 to \$499-----	—	36	157	36	—	35	127	124	160	7
\$500 to \$599-----	—	82	121	62	—	150	242	68	211	—
\$600 to \$799-----	16	79	57	103	9	318	566	214	210	13
\$800 to \$999-----	—	10	8	44	11	347	210	104	63	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	—	10	—	8	—	140	15	128	7	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	61	8	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	625	574	473	631	805	792	676	752	524	646
Not mortgaged -----	4	155	329	87	—	239	110	586	490	19
Less than \$100-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	4	78	218	5	—	18	—	107	247	—
\$200 to \$299-----	—	63	92	61	—	147	99	253	225	19
\$300 to \$399-----	—	9	5	21	—	69	11	115	18	—
\$400 to \$499-----	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	68	—	—
\$500 or more-----	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	43	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	125	200	181	273	—	269	271	275	200	263
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000-----	4	117	287	20	—	95	103	263	312	6
Less than 20 percent-----	—	30	118	9	—	11	—	53	68	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	18	26	—	—	23	8	51	78	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	6	45	—	—	19	15	16	39	6
30 to 34 percent-----	—	22	51	—	—	—	16	16	21	—
35 percent or more-----	4	41	41	11	—	42	64	110	99	—
Not computed-----	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	17	7	—
Median-----	45.0	31.0	24.3	35.8	—	28.6	41.3	30.9	25.8	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	—	148	335	119	9	277	477	207	444	6
Less than 20 percent-----	—	72	194	51	—	104	109	135	279	6
20 to 24 percent-----	—	12	73	21	9	23	115	50	88	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	42	56	32	—	58	101	16	54	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	5	8	15	—	37	97	6	7	—
35 percent or more-----	—	17	4	—	—	55	55	—	16	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	—	20.8	17.9	22.0	22.5	26.0	25.7	15.5	15.6	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	16	100	148	167	—	343	467	318	344	13
Less than 20 percent-----	16	84	143	96	—	153	206	210	253	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	16	5	42	—	112	200	44	70	13
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	25	—	67	61	24	21	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	4	—	11	—	18	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	17.5	17.1	12.2	18.9	—	20.8	20.7	16.7	16.7	22.5
\$50,000 or more-----	—	44	28	53	11	540	236	570	241	21
Less than 20 percent-----	—	29	28	53	11	414	227	440	211	14
20 to 24 percent-----	—	5	—	—	—	98	9	87	22	7
25 to 29 percent-----	—	5	—	—	—	16	—	27	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	5	—	—	—	12	—	4	8	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	—	14.2	11.3	10.0-	17.5	15.4	15.3	11.2	11.9	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	880	1 099	775	314	1 404	380	988	581	588	9
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100-----	77	6	18	—	8	4	64	8	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	235	175	34	—	40	5	104	47	9	—
\$200 to \$299-----	223	391	144	68	26	15	59	64	134	—
\$300 to \$399-----	219	331	306	17	260	145	199	180	119	—
\$400 to \$499-----	89	125	180	79	667	163	313	77	157	9
\$500 to \$599-----	19	36	50	22	255	—	129	96	58	—
\$600 to \$749-----	12	10	33	102	139	18	68	86	64	—
\$750 to \$999-----	—	9	—	19	—	17	40	—	7	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	—	—
No cash rent-----	6	16	10	7	9	13	5	14	40	—
Median (dollars)-----	262	294	377	494	448	408	414	393	409	488
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000-----	481	337	193	55	175	56	226	143	110	—
Less than 20 percent-----	26	17	9	—	10	—	7	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	34	16	9	—	—	—	58	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	73	27	8	—	14	—	37	7	11	—
30 to 34 percent-----	61	43	—	—	—	—	15	15	—	—
35 percent or more-----	249	199	152	55	135	43	101	100	78	—
Not computed-----	38	35	15	—	10	13	8	15	10	—
Median-----	42.7	42.2	50.0+	46.5	50.0+	50.0+	32.3	50.0+	48.2	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	210	400	297	54	381	77	286	164	195	—
Less than 20 percent-----	30	99	18	10	6	5	26	7	21	—
20 to 24 percent-----	31	120	55	28	94	11	24	48	35	—
25 to 29 percent-----	94	65	95	—	82	18	35	24	29	—
30 to 34 percent-----	12	39	48	9	89	18	35	9	—	—
35 percent or more-----	43	77	81	7	174	28	119	76	88	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	27.3	24.2	29.0	27.4	34.1	33.2	31.6	31.7	33.3	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	136	315	205	120	554	156	261	169	170	9
Less than 20 percent-----	119	231	136	28	274	118	121	80	110	—
20 to 24 percent-----	12	70	62	48	158	24	65	39	29	9
25 to 29 percent-----	5	9	7	33	96	8	26	35	21	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	5	—	7	22	—	26	—	10	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	4	—	6	18	9	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—
Median-----	17.7	17.0	18.3	23.3	20.0	18.1	20.5	20.2	18.5	22.5
\$35,000 or more-----	53	47	80	85	294	91	215	105	113	—
Less than 20 percent-----	53	40	74	75	286	74	187	105	86	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	6	7	8	12	22	—	10	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	17	—
Median-----	11.2	10.0-	13.2	17.0	15.0	13.2	14.7	14.5	15.5	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County—Con.								Remainder of Minnehaha County	
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 4.03 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 074	1 021	900	1 095	1 107	610	1 515	45	17	33
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	655	678	499	879	1 058	381	1 290	17	—	33
Less than \$300.....	8	17	16	27	14	6	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	147	71	57	28	34	45	14	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	134	70	64	75	150	31	52	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	135	115	131	211	100	34	83	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799.....	172	229	150	204	478	88	204	17	—	9
\$800 to \$999.....	30	80	56	181	204	77	243	—	—	10
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	29	71	25	117	78	88	476	—	—	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	18	—	13	—	12	105	—	—	10
\$2,000 or more.....	—	7	—	23	—	—	113	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	525	683	590	691	701	783	1 039	757	—	969
Not mortgaged.....	419	343	401	216	49	229	225	28	17	—
Less than \$100.....	16	—	10	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	262	60	149	44	13	26	—	9	17	—
\$200 to \$299.....	133	189	196	89	36	93	46	19	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	8	69	40	44	—	54	82	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	12	6	13	—	34	27	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	13	—	7	—	22	70	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	185	258	223	232	230	295	382	213	125	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	343	143	190	173	64	90	53	28	17	—
Less than 20 percent.....	145	26	89	50	—	6	—	19	9	—
20 to 24 percent.....	54	20	21	53	6	13	—	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	47	33	49	11	25	33	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	36	9	6	11	14	6	8	—	8	—
35 percent or more.....	61	55	25	48	19	32	35	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Median.....	22.5	28.9	21.4	23.4	30.4	28.9	42.3	17.5	19.7	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	372	272	304	199	325	122	142	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	183	146	185	66	72	81	41	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	95	47	29	50	63	15	32	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	47	26	60	55	74	11	23	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	17	29	26	20	87	4	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	30	24	4	8	29	11	40	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	20.2	18.9	17.0	23.3	26.9	15.0	24.7	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	264	239	238	335	436	128	294	10	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	179	183	168	200	172	80	140	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	61	42	43	66	210	12	39	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	24	14	22	59	38	17	73	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	5	10	3	12	10	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	13	7	32	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.9	15.0	16.3	17.7	21.1	13.6	20.9	27.5	—	—
\$50,000 or more.....	95	367	168	388	282	270	1 026	7	—	33
Less than 20 percent.....	82	328	156	279	213	228	739	7	—	19
20 to 24 percent.....	6	22	—	71	61	31	161	—	—	4
25 to 29 percent.....	7	10	7	15	3	11	49	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent.....	—	7	—	18	5	—	34	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	43	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	11.7	12.0	16.4	15.1	13.0	15.9	12.5	—	19.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 358	278	181	676	147	134	238	11	15	7
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	17	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	48	6	7	44	7	—	7	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	271	49	28	30	7	8	—	—	7	—
\$300 to \$399.....	492	73	22	147	9	17	18	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	319	70	93	287	103	50	56	11	8	7
\$500 to \$599.....	136	29	12	86	12	26	61	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	60	17	11	43	5	13	63	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	11	—	22	4	13	13	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	17	—	7	—	—	12	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	15	6	8	5	—	7	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	370	426	459	438	450	474	538	313	352	388
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	316	37	16	154	19	28	34	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	4	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	5	7	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	9	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	279	25	16	109	12	28	26	—	—	—
Not computed.....	24	6	—	12	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	510	88	79	204	26	10	37	11	15	—
Less than 20 percent.....	55	18	7	10	—	—	—	—	7	—
20 to 24 percent.....	69	18	6	15	9	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	165	13	—	51	—	—	14	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	114	—	31	38	7	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	107	39	27	90	10	10	23	—	8	—
Not computed.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	29.0	28.1	33.6	33.4	32.9	50.0+	37.0	27.5	35.3	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	398	97	32	230	66	74	91	—	—	7
Less than 20 percent.....	203	45	21	96	21	34	27	—	—	7
20 to 24 percent.....	123	19	—	84	40	7	18	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	35	22	—	31	5	13	14	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	29	11	11	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	8	—	—	19	—	13	25	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Median.....	19.8	20.9	16.4	21.1	21.5	19.9	25.2	—	—	12.5
\$35,000 or more.....	134	56	54	88	36	22	76	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	134	39	54	73	31	9	69	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	15	5	13	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.3	12.9	16.0	14.7	13.3	20.8	14.0	—	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Minnehoho County—Con.								
	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	7	44	32	7	1 103	288	636	2 309
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	—	7	39	23	7	664	139	453	1 819
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	30	8	10	30
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	114	34	44	72
\$400 to \$499	—	7	6	—	—	148	42	81	250
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	117	19	79	341
\$600 to \$799	—	—	8	17	—	165	36	149	601
\$800 to \$999	—	—	18	6	—	66	—	86	277
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	7	—	—	13	—	4	199
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	49
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	425	815	769	1 750	539	470	616	649
Not mortgaged	—	—	5	9	—	439	149	183	490
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	1	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	5	—	—	178	69	77	148
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	9	—	203	58	68	260
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	34	16	37	73
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	9
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	125	275	—	211	202	219	238
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	—	—	6	—	—	322	92	162	347
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	121	26	33	90
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	56	26	23	41
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	21	8	25	19
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	15	10	26	15
35 percent or more	—	—	6	—	—	96	22	53	174
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	2	8
Median	—	—	37.5	—	—	23.0	23.8	29.8	36.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	5	17	—	376	123	192	596
Less than 20 percent	—	—	5	9	—	214	87	89	199
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	88	12	37	205
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	40	22	34	110
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	8	—	15	2	26	60
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	6	22
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	10.0	14.7	—	18.5	16.1	20.9	22.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	7	15	15	7	260	41	196	634
Less than 20 percent	—	7	8	9	—	202	33	112	332
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	6	—	35	8	67	156
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	15	109
30 to 34 percent	—	—	7	—	—	2	—	—	23
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	2	14
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	12.5	19.7	19.2	45.0	16.6	14.8	18.8	19.5
\$50,000 or more	—	—	18	—	—	145	32	86	732
Less than 20 percent	—	—	18	—	—	128	32	81	609
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	5	88
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	22
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	17.5	—	—	13.3	10.0	13.0	13.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	7	—	—	—	486	127	200	445
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	2	10
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	67	35	47	23
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	160	29	22	81
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	114	22	74	118
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	73	16	26	98
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	13	33
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	3	30
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
No cash rent	—	7	—	—	—	43	14	13	32
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	291	251	325	371
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	150	40	54	84
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	7	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	20	9	3	11
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	24	2	10	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	12
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	77	20	30	54
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	4	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	41.0	41.7	43.8	39.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	7	—	—	—	144	32	52	155
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	38	6	5	21
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	38	6	7	24
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	25	2	18	28
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	22	13	11	14
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	14	5	10	49
Not computed	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	1	19
Median	—	—	—	—	—	24.0	30.8	28.8	29.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—	—	155	41	55	84
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	97	23	35	51
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	15	6	7	17
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	3
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	26	12	10	6
Median	—	—	—	—	—	17.0	15.3	16.5	18.5
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	37	14	39	122
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	37	14	38	113
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Median	—	—	—	—	—	10.7	11.5	10.9	12.9

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Minnehaha County	Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 1 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	46 851	46 851	38 559	1 077	1 038
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	972	972	810	—	—
1985 to 1988	3 673	3 673	3 188	40	33
1980 to 1984	4 566	4 566	4 013	14	14
1970 to 1979	11 496	11 496	8 995	201	194
1960 to 1969	6 195	6 195	5 130	121	113
1950 to 1959	6 547	6 547	5 788	112	112
1940 to 1949	4 077	4 077	3 720	234	234
1939 or earlier	9 325	9 325	6 915	355	338
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	771	771	750	—	—
1 bedroom	6 326	6 326	5 954	194	194
2 bedrooms	14 795	14 795	12 934	437	412
3 bedrooms	17 150	17 150	13 461	348	334
4 bedrooms	6 425	6 425	4 511	66	66
5 or more bedrooms	1 384	1 384	949	32	32
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	46 737	46 737	38 493	1 077	1 038
Source of water, public system or private company	43 811	43 811	37 605	1 008	1 008
Sewage disposal, public sewer	42 531	42 531	38 194	1 017	1 017
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	148	148	77	9	—
Owner-occupied housing units	86	86	28	9	—
Renter-occupied housing units	62	62	49	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	35 372	35 372	32 894	847	839
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 828	2 828	447	69	46
Electricity	5 160	5 160	3 777	83	83
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 797	1 797	165	37	29
All other fuels	1 166	1 166	765	30	30
No fuel used	528	528	511	11	11
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	2 905	2 905	2 643	119	119
1	14 591	14 591	12 982	373	356
2	19 341	19 341	15 856	294	280
3 or more	10 014	10 014	7 078	291	283
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	29 535	29 535	22 868	632	608
1989 to March 1990	3 310	3 310	2 782	45	45
1985 to 1988	7 497	7 497	5 847	120	113
1980 to 1984	4 899	4 899	3 745	72	72
1970 to 1979	7 392	7 392	5 447	188	188
1969 or earlier	6 437	6 437	5 047	207	190
Renter-occupied housing units	17 316	17 316	15 691	445	430
1989 to March 1990	7 947	7 947	7 377	167	167
1985 to 1988	6 060	6 060	5 563	141	141
1980 to 1984	1 680	1 680	1 439	49	41
1970 to 1979	1 149	1 149	943	78	71
1969 or earlier	480	480	369	10	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	1 314	1 314	1 202	84	84
Householder 65 years and over	9 429	9 429	7 690	278	269
Owner-occupied housing units	6 324	6 324	4 973	211	202
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	73	73	20	9	—
No telephone in unit	85	85	65	—	—
No vehicle available	1 672	1 672	1 495	47	47
Complete plumbing facilities	46 703	46 703	38 482	1 068	1 038
1.00 or less persons per room	46 114	46 114	37 986	1 014	984
1.01 or more persons per room	589	589	496	54	54
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	148	148	77	9	—
1.00 or less persons per room	143	143	72	9	—
1.01 or more persons per room	5	5	5	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 247	41 247	41 779	26 901	26 972
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 227	21 227	20 979	20 866	21 082
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	4 289	4 289	3 665	153	145
Owner-occupied housing units	1 188	1 188	815	40	32
Renter-occupied housing units	3 101	3 101	2 850	113	113

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Minnehaha County	Sioux Falls city (pt.), Minnehaha County
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 1 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	24 001	24 001	19 536	472	455
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	16 819	16 819	13 646	226	226
Less than \$300	488	488	410	22	22
\$300 to \$399	1 494	1 494	1 230	60	60
\$400 to \$499	2 507	2 507	1 973	77	77
\$500 to \$599	3 011	3 011	2 455	38	38
\$600 to \$799	4 936	4 936	3 962	18	18
\$800 to \$999	2 350	2 350	1 887	4	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 525	1 525	1 298	7	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	316	316	248	—	—
\$2,000 or more	192	192	183	—	—
Median (dollars)	633	633	635	460	460
Not mortgaged	7 182	7 182	5 890	246	229
Less than \$100	77	77	60	8	8
\$100 to \$199	2 876	2 876	2 382	196	179
\$200 to \$299	3 088	3 088	2 490	35	35
\$300 to \$399	763	763	603	7	7
\$400 to \$499	188	188	175	—	—
\$500 or more	190	190	180	—	—
Median (dollars)	217	217	216	167	170
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	4 633	4 633	3 687	249	232
Less than 20 percent	1 541	1 541	1 262	104	95
20 to 24 percent	734	734	588	58	58
25 to 29 percent	553	553	480	25	25
30 to 34 percent	393	393	319	26	18
35 percent or more	1 347	1 347	996	36	36
Not computed	65	65	42	—	—
Median	25.1	25.1	24.8	21.8	21.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6 785	6 785	5 479	100	100
Less than 20 percent	3 292	3 292	2 689	74	74
20 to 24 percent	1 440	1 440	1 098	9	9
25 to 29 percent	1 103	1 103	900	10	10
30 to 34 percent	552	552	441	7	7
35 percent or more	398	398	351	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.3	20.3	20.2	15.0	15.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 417	6 417	5 250	81	81
Less than 20 percent	4 063	4 063	3 360	81	81
20 to 24 percent	1 444	1 444	1 180	—	—
25 to 29 percent	668	668	525	—	—
30 to 34 percent	124	124	92	—	—
35 percent or more	118	118	93	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.6	17.6	17.4	12.7	12.7
\$50,000 or more	6 166	6 166	5 120	42	42
Less than 20 percent	5 044	5 044	4 157	42	42
20 to 24 percent	753	753	648	—	—
25 to 29 percent	198	198	157	—	—
30 to 34 percent	106	106	93	—	—
35 percent or more	60	60	60	—	—
Not computed	5	5	5	—	—
Median	13.6	13.6	13.6	12.7	12.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	16 953	16 953	15 674	445	430
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	318	318	287	15	15
\$100 to \$199	1 483	1 483	1 311	43	43
\$200 to \$299	2 635	2 635	2 336	103	96
\$300 to \$399	5 088	5 088	4 745	136	128
\$400 to \$499	4 437	4 437	4 224	118	118
\$500 to \$599	1 456	1 456	1 406	15	15
\$600 to \$749	891	891	849	—	—
\$750 to \$999	220	220	210	6	6
\$1,000 or more	57	57	47	9	9
No cash rent	368	368	259	9	9
Median (dollars)	380	380	383	335	334
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	3 996	3 996	3 676	113	113
Less than 20 percent	177	177	159	—	—
20 to 24 percent	260	260	217	—	—
25 to 29 percent	382	382	339	16	16
30 to 34 percent	299	299	276	6	6
35 percent or more	2 615	2 615	2 442	71	71
Not computed	263	263	243	20	20
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	5 349	5 349	4 944	177	162
Less than 20 percent	572	572	495	32	25
20 to 24 percent	927	927	852	33	33
25 to 29 percent	1 341	1 341	1 268	9	9
30 to 34 percent	883	883	823	59	59
35 percent or more	1 556	1 556	1 470	44	36
Not computed	70	70	36	—	—
Median	29.3	29.3	29.4	31.2	31.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 213	5 213	4 871	107	107
Less than 20 percent	2 977	2 977	2 764	74	74
20 to 24 percent	1 287	1 287	1 242	17	17
25 to 29 percent	541	541	521	10	10
30 to 34 percent	170	170	160	—	—
35 percent or more	117	117	117	6	6
Not computed	121	121	67	—	—
Median	19.0	19.0	19.1	17.2	17.2
\$35,000 or more	2 395	2 395	2 183	48	48
Less than 20 percent	2 194	2 194	1 992	48	48
20 to 24 percent	106	106	104	—	—
25 to 29 percent	20	20	20	—	—
30 to 34 percent	14	14	14	—	—
35 percent or more	10	10	10	—	—
Not computed	51	51	43	—	—
Median	13.6	13.6	13.7	10.2	10.2

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
Occupied housing units	213	213	199
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	6	6	6
1970 to 1979	51	51	51
1960 to 1969	23	23	23
1950 to 1959	19	19	11
1940 to 1949	39	39	39
1939 or earlier	75	75	69
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	35	35	35
1 bedroom	48	48	48
2 bedrooms	78	78	78
3 bedrooms	41	41	27
4 bedrooms	11	11	11
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	213	213	199
Source of water, public system or private company	205	205	199
Sewage disposal, public sewer	199	199	199
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	170	170	170
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—
Electricity	18	18	10
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6	6	—
All other fuels	19	19	19
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	33	33	33
1	113	113	99
2	51	51	51
3 or more	16	16	16
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.2	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	20	20	14
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	12	12	6
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	8	8	8
Renter-occupied housing units	193	193	185
1989 to March 1990	100	100	100
1985 to 1988	71	71	63
1980 to 1984	17	17	17
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	5	5	5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	25	25	25
Householder 65 years and over	13	13	13
Owner-occupied housing units	8	8	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	8	8	8
Complete plumbing facilities	213	213	199
1.00 or less persons per room	201	201	187
1.01 or more persons per room	12	12	12
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 721	21 721	15 387
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 560	19 560	20 146
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	56	56	48
Owner-occupied housing units	8	8	8
Renter-occupied housing units	48	48	40

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	14	14	14
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage -----	6	6	6
Less than \$300 -----	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	6	6	6
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	675	675	675
Not mortgaged -----	8	8	8
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	8	8	8
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	225	225	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000 -----	8	8	8
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	8	8	8
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	6	6	6
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	27.5	27.5	27.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more -----	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	193	193	185
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100 -----	6	6	6
\$100 to \$199 -----	30	30	30
\$200 to \$299 -----	49	49	49
\$300 to \$399 -----	53	53	53
\$400 to \$499 -----	37	37	37
\$500 to \$599 -----	13	13	5
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	5	5	5
No cash rent -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	315	315	310
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000 -----	51	51	43
Less than 20 percent -----	6	6	6
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	45	45	37
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	59	59	59
Less than 20 percent -----	20	20	20
20 to 24 percent -----	18	18	18
25 to 29 percent -----	11	11	11
30 to 34 percent -----	10	10	10
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	22.6	22.6	22.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	64	64	64
Less than 20 percent -----	47	47	47
20 to 24 percent -----	12	12	12
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	5	5	5
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	17.6	17.6	17.6
\$35,000 or more -----	19	19	19
Less than 20 percent -----	19	19	19
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
Occupied housing units	375	375	362
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	8	8	8
1980 to 1984	52	52	45
1970 to 1979	82	82	76
1960 to 1969	43	43	43
1950 to 1959	28	28	28
1940 to 1949	40	40	40
1939 or earlier	122	122	122
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	44	44	44
1 bedroom	72	72	72
2 bedrooms	185	185	178
3 bedrooms	63	63	60
4 bedrooms	11	11	8
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	375	375	362
Source of water, public system or private company	355	355	349
Sewage disposal, public sewer	355	355	349
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	296	296	293
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6	6	6
Electricity	65	65	55
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—
No fuel used	8	8	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	99	99	99
1	174	174	174
2	61	61	58
3 or more	41	41	31
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.1	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	45	45	39
1989 to March 1990	7	7	7
1985 to 1988	19	19	16
1980 to 1984	11	11	8
1970 to 1979	8	8	8
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	330	330	323
1989 to March 1990	225	225	218
1985 to 1988	82	82	82
1980 to 1984	23	23	23
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	96	96	96
Householder 65 years and over	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	375	375	362
1.00 or less persons per room	317	317	304
1.01 or more persons per room	58	58	58
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 190	26 190	26 757
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	12 350	12 350	11 529
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	219	219	219
Owner-occupied housing units	9	9	9
Renter-occupied housing units	210	210	210

Table 39. Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	35	35	32
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage -----	35	35	32
Less than \$300 -----	9	9	9
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	8	8	8
\$500 to \$599 -----	7	7	7
\$600 to \$799 -----	3	3	—
\$800 to \$999 -----	8	8	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	504	504	494
Not mortgaged -----	—	—	—
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000 -----	9	9	9
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	9	9	9
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	27.5	27.5	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	19	19	16
Less than 20 percent -----	8	8	8
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	3	3	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	8	8	8
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	27.5	27.5	30.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	7	7	7
Less than 20 percent -----	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	12.5	12.5	12.5
\$50,000 or more -----	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	317	317	317
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100 -----	19	19	19
\$100 to \$199 -----	46	46	46
\$200 to \$299 -----	54	54	54
\$300 to \$399 -----	95	95	95
\$400 to \$499 -----	69	69	69
\$500 to \$599 -----	25	25	25
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	9	9	9
Median (dollars) -----	343	343	343
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000 -----	194	194	194
Less than 20 percent -----	13	13	13
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	19	19	19
30 to 34 percent -----	11	11	11
35 percent or more -----	132	132	132
Not computed -----	19	19	19
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	66	66	66
Less than 20 percent -----	6	6	6
20 to 24 percent -----	15	15	15
25 to 29 percent -----	9	9	9
30 to 34 percent -----	8	8	8
35 percent or more -----	28	28	28
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	31.9	31.9	31.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	49	49	49
Less than 20 percent -----	4	4	4
20 to 24 percent -----	45	45	45
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	22.3	22.3	22.3
\$35,000 or more -----	8	8	8
Less than 20 percent -----	8	8	8
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
Occupied housing units	172	172	164
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	12	12	12
1985 to 1988	5	5	5
1980 to 1984	5	5	5
1970 to 1979	42	42	42
1960 to 1969	45	45	45
1950 to 1959	28	28	28
1940 to 1949	8	8	—
1939 or earlier	27	27	27
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	24	24	24
1 bedroom	20	20	20
2 bedrooms	60	60	60
3 bedrooms	51	51	43
4 bedrooms	4	4	4
5 or more bedrooms	13	13	13
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	172	172	164
Source of water, public system or private company	159	159	159
Sewage disposal, public sewer	154	154	154
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	138	138	138
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—
Electricity	28	28	20
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—
All other fuels	6	6	6
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	19	19	19
1	45	45	45
2	62	62	54
3 or more	46	46	46
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	69	69	61
1989 to March 1990	12	12	12
1985 to 1988	28	28	20
1980 to 1984	29	29	29
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	103	103	103
1989 to March 1990	44	44	44
1985 to 1988	50	50	50
1980 to 1984	9	9	9
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	8	8	8
Householder 65 years and over	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	172	172	164
1.00 or less persons per room	138	138	130
1.01 or more persons per room	34	34	34
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 852	36 852	36 948
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 463	18 463	18 463
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	36	36	36
Owner-occupied housing units	9	9	9
Renter-occupied housing units	27	27	27

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	64	64	56
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage -----	64	64	56
Less than \$300 -----	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	8	8	8
\$600 to \$799 -----	52	52	44
\$800 to \$999 -----	4	4	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	690	690	697
Not mortgaged -----	—	—	—
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000 -----	9	9	9
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	5	5	5
Not computed -----	4	4	4
Median -----	45.0	45.0	45.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	10	10	10
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	5	5	5
35 percent or more -----	5	5	5
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	37.5	37.5	37.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	38	38	30
Less than 20 percent -----	23	23	23
20 to 24 percent -----	15	15	7
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	18.7	18.7	17.3
\$50,000 or more -----	7	7	7
Less than 20 percent -----	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	12.5	12.5	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	103	103	103
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	8	8	8
\$200 to \$299 -----	37	37	37
\$300 to \$399 -----	16	16	16
\$400 to \$499 -----	17	17	17
\$500 to \$599 -----	14	14	14
\$600 to \$749 -----	11	11	11
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	385	385	385
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000 -----	22	22	22
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	13	13	13
Not computed -----	9	9	9
Median -----	38.6	38.6	38.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	42	42	42
Less than 20 percent -----	11	11	11
20 to 24 percent -----	7	7	7
25 to 29 percent -----	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	18	18	18
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	27.5	27.5	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	25	25	25
Less than 20 percent -----	20	20	20
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	5	5	5
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	16.9	16.9	16.9
\$35,000 or more -----	14	14	14
Less than 20 percent -----	14	14	14
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	15.0	15.0	15.0

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
Occupied housing units	164	164	153
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	5	5	5
1985 to 1988	22	22	22
1980 to 1984	7	7	7
1970 to 1979	43	43	43
1960 to 1969	2	2	—
1950 to 1959	26	26	24
1940 to 1949	7	7	—
1939 or earlier	52	52	52
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	—	—	—
1 bedroom	12	12	12
2 bedrooms	87	87	85
3 bedrooms	60	60	51
4 bedrooms	5	5	5
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	164	164	153
Source of water, public system or private company	164	164	153
Sewage disposal, public sewer	157	157	153
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	130	130	130
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	15	15	13
Electricity	7	7	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2	2	—
All other fuels	—	—	—
No fuel used	10	10	10
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	32	32	32
1	48	48	39
2	56	56	56
3 or more	28	28	26
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	56	56	47
1989 to March 1990	5	5	5
1985 to 1988	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	30	30	30
1970 to 1979	7	7	5
1969 or earlier	14	14	7
Renter-occupied housing units	108	108	106
1989 to March 1990	60	60	58
1985 to 1988	42	42	42
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	6	6	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	21	21	21
Householder 65 years and over	20	20	13
Owner-occupied housing units	14	14	7
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	6	6	6
No vehicle available	6	6	6
Complete plumbing facilities	164	164	153
1.00 or less persons per room	155	155	144
1.01 or more persons per room	9	9	9
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 658	34 658	38 431
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 403	18 403	18 618
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	55	55	55
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	55	55	55

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	56	56	47
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	42	42	40
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	16	16	14
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	21	21	21
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	5	5	5
Median (dollars)	616	616	619
Not mortgaged	14	14	7
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	14	14	7
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	175	175	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	19	19	12
Less than 20 percent	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	12	12	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	26.0	26.0	19.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	32	32	30
Less than 20 percent	27	27	25
20 to 24 percent	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	16.9	16.9	16.9
\$50,000 or more	5	5	5
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	5	5
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	37.5	37.5	37.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	108	108	106
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	12	12	12
\$200 to \$299	6	6	6
\$300 to \$399	55	55	53
\$400 to \$499	21	21	21
\$500 to \$599	10	10	10
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	4	4	4
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	354	354	358
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	42	42	40
Less than 20 percent	8	8	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	27	27	25
Not computed	7	7	7
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	41	41	41
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	20	20	20
25 to 29 percent	15	15	15
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	6	6
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	25.2	25.2	25.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	11	11	11
Less than 20 percent	11	11	11
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5	17.5
\$35,000 or more	14	14	14
Less than 20 percent	14	14	14
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	13.5	13.5	13.5

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
Occupied housing units	46 781	46 781	38 500
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	967	967	805
1985 to 1988	3 663	3 663	3 178
1980 to 1984	4 566	4 566	4 013
1970 to 1979	11 479	11 479	8 978
1960 to 1969	6 193	6 193	5 130
1950 to 1959	6 530	6 530	5 773
1940 to 1949	4 070	4 070	3 720
1939 or earlier	9 313	9 313	6 903
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	771	771	750
1 bedroom	6 326	6 326	5 954
2 bedrooms	14 757	14 757	12 898
3 bedrooms	17 123	17 123	13 443
4 bedrooms	6 420	6 420	4 506
5 or more bedrooms	1 384	1 384	949
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	46 667	46 667	38 434
Source of water, public system or private company	43 741	43 741	37 546
Sewage disposal, public sewer	42 468	42 468	38 135
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	148	148	77
Owner-occupied housing units	86	86	28
Renter-occupied housing units	62	62	49
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	35 330	35 330	32 852
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 819	2 819	440
Electricity	5 153	5 153	3 777
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 795	1 795	165
All other fuels	1 166	1 166	765
No fuel used	518	518	501
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	2 899	2 899	2 637
1	14 570	14 570	12 970
2	19 304	19 304	15 819
3 or more	10 008	10 008	7 074
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	29 500	29 500	22 842
1989 to March 1990	3 305	3 305	2 777
1985 to 1988	7 497	7 497	5 847
1980 to 1984	4 890	4 890	3 736
1970 to 1979	7 385	7 385	5 442
1969 or earlier	6 423	6 423	5 040
Renter-occupied housing units	17 281	17 281	15 658
1989 to March 1990	7 924	7 924	7 356
1985 to 1988	6 048	6 048	5 551
1980 to 1984	1 680	1 680	1 439
1970 to 1979	1 149	1 149	943
1969 or earlier	480	480	369
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	1 314	1 314	1 202
Householder 65 years and over	9 415	9 415	7 683
Owner-occupied housing units	6 310	6 310	4 966
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	73	73	20
No telephone in unit	85	85	65
No vehicle available	1 672	1 672	1 495
Complete plumbing facilities	46 633	46 633	38 423
1.00 or less persons per room	46 044	46 044	37 927
1.01 or more persons per room	589	589	496
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	148	148	77
1.00 or less persons per room	143	143	72
1.01 or more persons per room	5	5	5
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 259	41 259	41 783
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 202	21 202	20 948
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	4 289	4 289	3 665
Owner-occupied housing units	1 188	1 188	815
Renter-occupied housing units	3 101	3 101	2 850

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	Minnehaha County	
		Total	Sioux Falls city (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	23 966	23 966	19 510
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage -----	16 798	16 798	13 627
Less than \$300 -----	488	488	410
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 494	1 494	1 230
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 491	2 491	1 959
\$500 to \$599 -----	3 011	3 011	2 455
\$600 to \$799 -----	4 936	4 936	3 962
\$800 to \$999 -----	2 350	2 350	1 887
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	1 525	1 525	1 298
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	316	316	248
\$2,000 or more -----	187	187	178
Median (dollars) -----	633	633	635
Not mortgaged -----	7 168	7 168	5 883
Less than \$100 -----	77	77	60
\$100 to \$199 -----	2 862	2 862	2 375
\$200 to \$299 -----	3 088	3 088	2 490
\$300 to \$399 -----	763	763	603
\$400 to \$499 -----	188	188	175
\$500 or more -----	190	190	180
Median (dollars) -----	217	217	216
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000 -----	4 614	4 614	3 675
Less than 20 percent -----	1 534	1 534	1 255
20 to 24 percent -----	734	734	588
25 to 29 percent -----	541	541	475
30 to 34 percent -----	393	393	319
35 percent or more -----	1 347	1 347	996
Not computed -----	65	65	42
Median -----	25.1	25.1	24.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	6 785	6 785	5 479
Less than 20 percent -----	3 292	3 292	2 689
20 to 24 percent -----	1 440	1 440	1 098
25 to 29 percent -----	1 103	1 103	900
30 to 34 percent -----	552	552	441
35 percent or more -----	398	398	351
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	20.3	20.3	20.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	6 406	6 406	5 241
Less than 20 percent -----	4 052	4 052	3 351
20 to 24 percent -----	1 444	1 444	1 180
25 to 29 percent -----	668	668	525
30 to 34 percent -----	124	124	92
35 percent or more -----	118	118	93
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	17.6	17.6	17.5
\$50,000 or more -----	6 161	6 161	5 115
Less than 20 percent -----	5 044	5 044	4 157
20 to 24 percent -----	753	753	648
25 to 29 percent -----	198	198	157
30 to 34 percent -----	106	106	93
35 percent or more -----	55	55	55
Not computed -----	5	5	5
Median -----	13.6	13.6	13.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	16 918	16 918	15 641
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100 -----	318	318	287
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 483	1 483	1 311
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 635	2 635	2 336
\$300 to \$399 -----	5 073	5 073	4 732
\$400 to \$499 -----	4 431	4 431	4 218
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 446	1 446	1 396
\$600 to \$749 -----	891	891	849
\$750 to \$999 -----	216	216	206
\$1,000 or more -----	57	57	47
No cash rent -----	368	368	259
Median (dollars) -----	380	380	383
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000 -----	3 994	3 994	3 676
Less than 20 percent -----	177	177	159
20 to 24 percent -----	260	260	217
25 to 29 percent -----	382	382	339
30 to 34 percent -----	299	299	276
35 percent or more -----	2 613	2 613	2 442
Not computed -----	263	263	243
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	5 335	5 335	4 930
Less than 20 percent -----	572	572	495
20 to 24 percent -----	919	919	844
25 to 29 percent -----	1 335	1 335	1 262
30 to 34 percent -----	883	883	823
35 percent or more -----	1 556	1 556	1 470
Not computed -----	70	70	36
Median -----	29.3	29.3	29.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	5 208	5 208	4 866
Less than 20 percent -----	2 972	2 972	2 759
20 to 24 percent -----	1 287	1 287	1 242
25 to 29 percent -----	541	541	521
30 to 34 percent -----	170	170	160
35 percent or more -----	117	117	117
Not computed -----	121	121	67
Median -----	19.0	19.0	19.1
\$35,000 or more -----	2 381	2 381	2 169
Less than 20 percent -----	2 180	2 180	1 978
20 to 24 percent -----	106	106	104
25 to 29 percent -----	20	20	20
30 to 34 percent -----	14	14	14
35 percent or more -----	10	10	10
Not computed -----	51	51	43
Median -----	13.6	13.6	13.8

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Sioux Falls, SD MSA -----	123 809	16.4	49 780	16.3	SIoux FALLS CITY (PT.), MINNEHAHA COUNTY				
MINNEHAHA COUNTY					—Con.				
Total -----	123 809	16.4	49 780	16.3	Tract 11.01 -----	3 001	14.1	1 807	14.8
Sioux Falls city (pt.) -----	99 405	14.2	41 095	14.3	Tract 11.03 (pt.) -----	5 145	15.9	1 730	15.9
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN MINNEHAHA COUNTY					Tract 11.04 (pt.) -----	6 743	13.1	2 451	12.1
Tract 1 -----	3 807	11.3	1 192	14.4	Tract 12 -----	4 920	12.0	2 154	11.8
Tract 4.03 -----	3 740	15.1	1 570	15.1	Tract 13 -----	4 852	11.6	2 107	11.8
Tract 4.04 -----	5 515	12.1	2 256	12.2	Tract 14 -----	1 178	15.8	68	14.7
Tract 10 -----	5 297	15.8	2 105	15.4	Tract 15 -----	6 159	11.9	2 631	11.7
Tract 11.03 -----	5 278	15.9	1 776	15.9	Tract 16 -----	3 498	15.2	1 401	16.1
Tract 11.04 -----	7 000	13.0	2 534	12.0	Tract 17 -----	2 677	16.1	1 118	16.2
Tract 18.02 -----	4 058	17.1	1 296	16.5	Tract 18.01 -----	5 123	15.6	1 858	15.8
Tract 104 -----	11 346	16.8	3 855	16.7	Tract 18.02 (pt.) -----	4 015	17.1	1 284	16.6
SIoux FALLS CITY (PT.), MINNEHAHA COUNTY					Tract 19.01 -----	1 920	16.9	796	16.5
Tract 1 (pt.) -----	3 734	11.2	1 159	14.2	Tract 19.02 -----	5 473	16.4	1 854	16.1
Tract 2 -----	6 188	11.3	2 884	11.8	Tract 104 (pt.) -----	170	11.2	70	11.4
Tract 3 -----	3 490	15.1	1 503	16.1	REMAINDER OF MINNEHAHA COUNTY				
Tract 4.01 -----	3 061	15.6	1 208	16.0	Tract 1 (pt.) -----	73	16.4	33	24.2
Tract 4.03 (pt.) -----	3 616	15.1	1 518	15.0	Tract 4.03 (pt.) -----	124	16.9	52	17.3
Tract 4.04 (pt.) -----	5 512	12.1	2 254	12.2	Tract 4.04 (pt.) -----	3	33.3	2	50.0
Tract 5 -----	3 211	16.2	1 487	15.7	Tract 10 (pt.) -----	133	15.0	49	12.2
Tract 6 -----	2 509	15.3	1 343	15.3	Tract 11.03 (pt.) -----	133	14.3	46	15.2
Tract 7 -----	1 288	14.0	982	14.9	Tract 11.04 (pt.) -----	257	8.6	83	8.4
Tract 8 -----	3 119	14.6	1 645	15.1	Tract 18.02 (pt.) -----	43	14.0	12	8.3
Tract 9 -----	3 639	15.7	1 727	15.7	Tract 101 -----	6 155	37.1	2 327	38.5
Tract 10 (pt.) -----	5 164	15.8	2 056	15.5	Tract 102 -----	2 550	25.9	959	26.2
					Tract 103 -----	3 757	31.5	1 337	32.4
					Tract 104 (pt.) -----	11 176	16.9	3 785	16.8

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under “CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION” in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned “0” as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau’s census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau’s geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of “TIGER Extract” files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines “urban” for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, “urban” consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of “extended cities.”
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute “rural.” In the 100-percent data products, “rural” is divided into “places of less than 2,500” and “not in places.” The “not in places” category comprises “rural” outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term “other rural” is used; “other rural” is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into “rural farm” and “rural nonfarm.” “Rural farm” comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); “rural nonfarm” comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, “urban” comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as “urban under special rules.” Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as “Arab” and “West Indian” were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The “West Indian” category excluded “Hispanic” groups such as “Puerto Rican” and “Cuban” that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, “American” is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, “American” was tabulated but included under the category “Ancestry not specified.”

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under “Place of Birth.”)

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as “high school graduate(s)” —persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was “Less than 9th grade.”)

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave “medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology” as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded “barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade” from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were “higher” than professional school degrees, which were “higher” than master’s degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder

Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin

Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120

Black Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

121-140

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180

Householder of Other Race

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—South Dakota

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.7
Place of birth.....	2.0	1.7	1.1	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	3.2	2.1	1.0	0.8
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.4
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.4
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3–11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II** Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home* to go to work. **DO NOT** give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana —

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<u>1</u>			<u>7</u>		
<u>2</u>			<u>8</u>		
<u>3</u>			<u>9</u>		
<u>4</u>			<u>10</u>		
<u>5</u>			<u>11</u>		
<u>6</u>			<u>12</u>		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name		Last name																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room
☐ 2 rooms
☐ 3 rooms
☐ 4 rooms
☐ 5 rooms
☐ 6 rooms
☐ 7 rooms
☐ 8 rooms
☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80
☐ \$80 to \$99
☐ \$100 to \$124
☐ \$125 to \$149
☐ \$150 to \$174
☐ \$175 to \$199
☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$300 to \$324
☐ \$325 to \$349
☐ \$350 to \$374
☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	Occupied <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Cont'n Vacant <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
	C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2	F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
●
0

9
8
7
●
5
4
3
2
1
0

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van | <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle |
| <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus | <input type="radio"/> Bicycle |
| <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car | <input type="radio"/> Walked |
| <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated | <input type="radio"/> Worked at home |
| <input type="radio"/> Railroad | <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat |
| <input type="radio"/> Taxicab | <input type="radio"/> Other method |

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Drove alone | <input type="radio"/> 5 people |
| <input type="radio"/> 2 people | <input type="radio"/> 6 people |
| <input type="radio"/> 3 people | <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people |
| <input type="radio"/> 4 people | <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people |

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- ☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| <input type="radio"/> 1990 | Go to 28 | <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 | Skip to 32 |
| <input type="radio"/> 1989 | | <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier | |
| <input type="radio"/> 1988 | | <input type="radio"/> Never worked | |
| <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987 | | | |

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing | <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) |
| <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade | |
| <input type="radio"/> Retail trade | |

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- ☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
- ☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
- ☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes ☐ No \$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes ☐ No \$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes ☐ No \$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes ☐ No \$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes ☐ No \$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes ☐ No \$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes ☐ No \$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes ☐ No \$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR \$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("micro-data") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:
Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas 1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

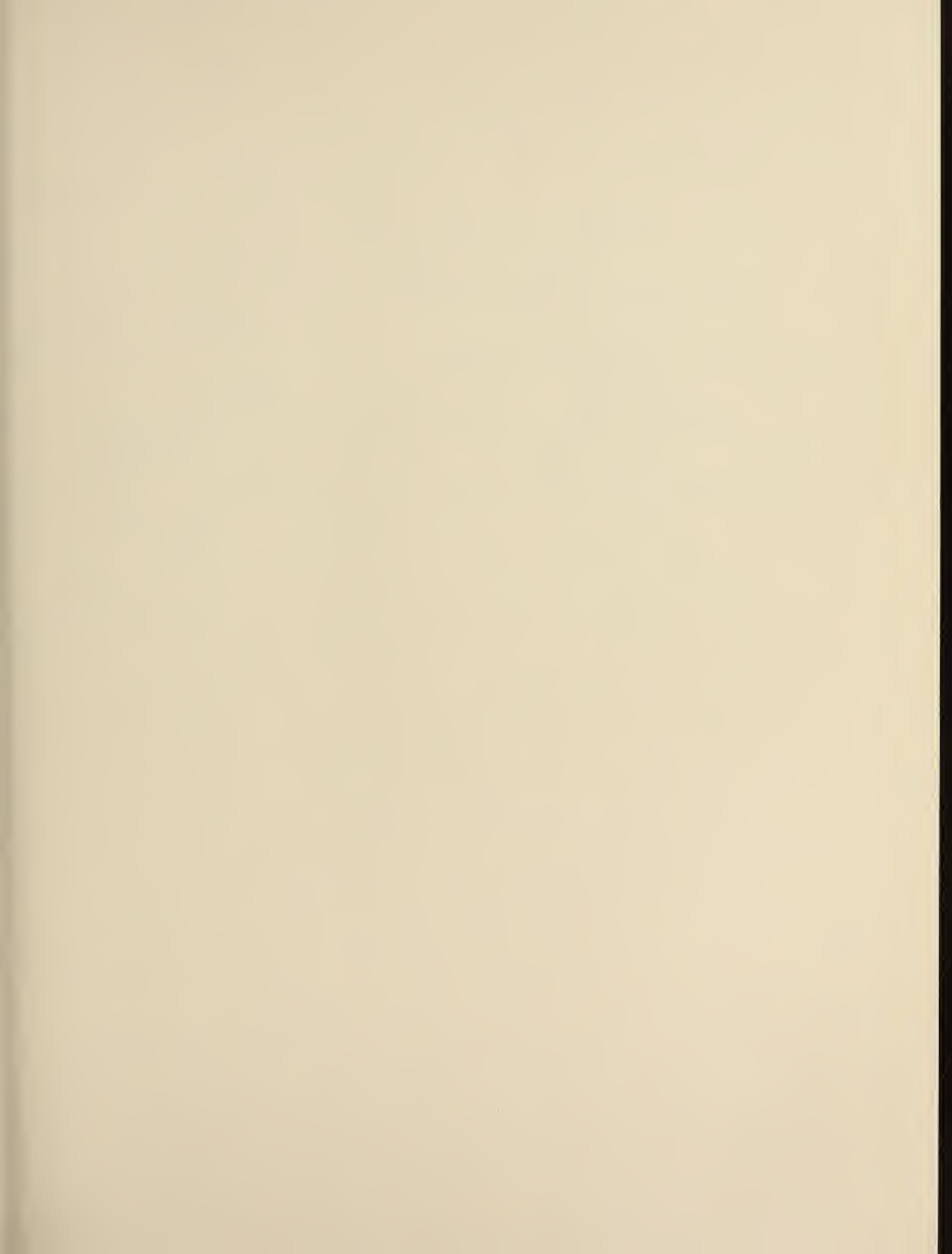


APPENDIX G.

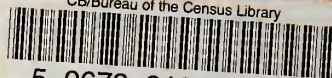
Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).





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